

Michaelis' Peace Maneuver Regarded in Paris as Sign of German's Desperate Plight

AS CATS PAW OF KAISER.

French Papers Insist on Restitution of Territory to Quit Fighting.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The newspapers regard Dr. Michaelis' peace maneuver with satisfaction as a sign of the enemy's desperate situation and that Germany must have peace and is doing everything to start negotiations, direct or indirect. Stress is laid on the fact that Austria, while indicating Germany's attitude, does it mildly. This is interpreted as an indication that Austria is willing to act as mediator, but if she does it will be solely with the object of creating distrust among the Allies, as Italy, for example, would certainly regard such a move with suspicion, as she would be uneasy about her own interests. Austria being inclined to favor Germany's return of Alsace and Lorraine, but obviously hoping to escape the commission of Trent and Trieste to Italy.

The Allies, however, see Austria only as the cat's paw of Germany. Dr. Michaelis' speech in the House of Commons on Monday was significant in that respect. "If this war were to end in a German peace," he said, "that peace would be only the prelude to a new European war."

"Nothing is clearer to me than that the immediate duty before us is to discuss in detail what kind of terms of peace we would like when the war comes to an end, but to continue the war with all the vigor which we can command."

That also is the gist of the French attitude. The French papers are unanimous in their opinion that "Restitution of our provinces is our definition of the war's victory. It also means a durable peace, since restitution cannot be obtained without the destruction of German military power."

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SALES OF STEEL EMBARGO ALARMS JAP MERCHANTS.

Indications that Country will Speedily Put Vessels at Service of Allies are Plentiful—Distress is Caused on Yokohama Water Front, Where Hundreds of Tramp Steamer Owners are Affected.

SAITAMA CITY, Aug. 3.—With a deep bayonet wound in his back, the Japanese government is fighting a desperate battle to keep the Japanese steel embargo from being a disaster to the Japanese shipping industry. The Japanese government is fighting a desperate battle to keep the Japanese steel embargo from being a disaster to the Japanese shipping industry. The Japanese government is fighting a desperate battle to keep the Japanese steel embargo from being a disaster to the Japanese shipping industry.

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FLYING EXPERT IN GRAFT CASE.

Corruption in Contracts is Charged in London.

Curtiss Company is Mentioned in British Scandal.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Wing Commander John F. Porte of the Royal Navy Air Service appeared in the Bow-street Police Court today with William August Casson, a retired civil servant, to answer charges of corruption in contracts made between the Curtiss Airplane Company, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the charges, did not appear. The real agreement, it was alleged, was made between the Curtiss Airplane Company and the Admiralty.

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Governor Slain.

Restrictions on Military Postoffice.

New Ruling by Department in Interest of Draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A ruling issued today by the Postoffice Department shows that department officials will make few requests for the exemption of postal employees from military service. Postmasters are instructed not to ask exemptions for carriers or laborers or for clerks in second-class offices below the \$1000 grade, clerks in first-class offices below the \$1200 grade, or any above these grades unless they are qualified distributors of mail.

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DIES IN SNOW; EAST SWELTERS.

Young Girl in Colorado is Victim While Coasting on Mountainside.

ESTES PARK (Colo.) Aug. 3.—While hundreds were sweltering and dying from excessive heat in the East, Miss Eula Frost, 19, daughter of a wealthy business man of Sterling, Colo., lost her life while coasting on a snowbank near here yesterday.

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SLAVS LOSE CZERNOWITZ.

Tout Forces Enter City; Russians Evacuate.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Russian forces, according to the official statement today, have entered Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, and the city has been captured by the Russian forces, according to the official statement today.

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Stic Slope.

Full Regiment
IS AUTHORIZED

California Field Artillery
will be Enlisted.

Four Hundred Members
Have been Sworn In.

Reserve Officers
Enter the Ranks.

Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are not on active duty with the army, navy or national guard, but are in the service of the United States Army. The United States Army is the only one of the three branches of the armed forces which has a reserve force. The reserve force is composed of officers and men who are in the service of the United States Army, but are not on active duty. The reserve force is organized into regiments, battalions, companies, and platoons. The reserve force is the backbone of the United States Army, and it is the duty of every citizen to serve in the reserve force.

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ORE WESTERNERS FOR SECOND CAMPAIGN

FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The second training camp for the reserve corps will open here today. The camp is being held at the Presidio, and it is the duty of every citizen to serve in the reserve force. The camp is organized into regiments, battalions, companies, and platoons. The reserve force is the backbone of the United States Army, and it is the duty of every citizen to serve in the reserve force.

LEAVES THE GUARD

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GALL TO TESTIFY IN THE OXMAN CASE

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WAR LAW FLAYS BIG WAR PROFITS.

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GERMANS SLAY U-BOAT VICTIMS

Thirty-eight Members of a
Crew Stripped of Belts.

Submarine Dives with Prisoners
Left Upon Deck.

Lifeboats Smashed to Insure
no Possible Escape.

ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P. J. A BRITISH PORT. BASE OF AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES, July 10.—British naval officers and sailors interested spectators at the championship baseball series being played here by crews of American destroyers as they come in from patrol duty on the shipping lanes, rapidly are learning the fine points of the great American game. They have even witnessed the customary row with the umpire.

The champions of the American forces have just suffered their first defeat of the season, after winning eight straight games. Incidentally, the champion's grip on a large silver cup bestowed at Guantanamo last season by the Navy Department was loosened. It was a ninth-inning rally that decided the contest.

Two runs were needed by the opposing team when it faced the champion's pitcher in the last half of the ninth. They were secured by a long hit down the third base line, which the umpire called fair, and which the champions were certain was a foul. The umpire stuck to his decision despite a friendly quarrel and the vanquished champions returned to their ship confidently believing that they had been robbed.

EFFORT TO LESSEN INFANT MORTALITY.

START NATIONAL BABY WEEK
IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Authorities and Private Individuals Interested in Child Welfare Open Campaign to Arrest Causes of Infant Mortality in Every Corner of United Kingdom.

LONDON, July 10.—If the mortality among infants is not considerably lessened during the next twelve months it will not be the fault of the authorities and private individuals interested in child welfare. A national baby week has been inaugurated throughout the country, and at Central Hall, Westminster, Queen Mary opened an exhibition which is the direct result of many child welfare societies. There were babies, twins and triplets, in great number on view in all of whom the Queen appeared to be greatly interested.

AMERICAN TANKER ESCAPES

ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P. J. LONDON, Aug. 3.—Eight naval vessels were lost when the American tanker Motano was sunk by a submarine. Sixteen members of the crew also perished. The Motano of 2750 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine on July 30. It was announced August 1, that twenty-two survivors had been landed.

BRITISH SAILORS LEARN BASEBALL.

ITALY APPRECIATES
AID OF AMERICA.

Food Controller Says Co-operation
is of Essential Interest to
His Nation as Our Market
Furnishes Greater Part of Necessities
for War and Living.

ROME, June 25.—Giuseppe Canapa, food controller in the Italian Cabinet, talking to the Associated Press about aid from the United States to the Entente Allies said: "The efforts of the American government to help the Allies solve the grave problem of supplies are fully known and appreciated in Italy."

"Besides the money aid which America is already giving the Entente," he added, "and which will have a decisive influence on the war, American co-operation in the question of supplies is of essential interest to our country."

"We receive the greater part of our supplies both for the conduct of the war and for living, from the American market," he said, "and the promptness of the financial aid given the Allies has already relieved us of great difficulties and anxieties. Equally important is the help which America will give us through the proposed legislation ensuring adequate regular supplies to the Allies at reasonable prices. Measures already adopted to regulate the cereals market and center them in European ports of the Allies with the efforts for an increased yield deserve the highest praise."

MEN ON AMERICAN SHIPS HEALTHY.

NO LOSSES YET REPORTED BY
THE DESTROYERS.

After Two Months' Active Service
in War Sailors are in Excellent
Condition Owing to Ample
Opportunity for Exercise and Sports
in Beautiful Countryside.

BASE AMERICAN FLOTILLAS
IN BRITISH WATERS, July 10.—The excellent state of the health of the men on board the American destroyers after two months' active service in the great war is one of the gratifying features of their experiences here. In that period only six cases for major operations have been reported. The physical condition on the supply or mother ship, which has accommodations for forty-five. The fact that not one man has been lost either through an accident of war or sickness is the proud record of which the fleet can boast.

AL MAMAUX QUILTS TO BECOME OUTLAW.

DELEWARE COUNTY LEAGUE. CHESTER (Pa.) Aug. 3.—Al Mamaux, sensational pitcher of the Pittsburgh team, signed today to play the remainder of the season with the Upland team of the Delaware County League. Mamaux is expected to play his first game with Upland tomorrow and will pitch against the Chester team. Chester and Upland are fighting hard for the lead in the league pennant race.

SELECTIVE SERVICE MANUAL

THOUSANDS
OF COPIES
IN
SOLD
IN
CALIFORNIA

Gives authoritative
facts every soldier
must know and every
patriotic citizen should
know

SELECTIVE SERVICE MANUAL
BY CAPT. A. L. JAMES, JR.
U. S. ARMY

The strength of the Nation depends primarily upon the number of trained men available. No able-bodied man should neglect to prepare himself now for possible military service. Thousands of copies of Captain James' Selective Service Manual have been distributed among red-blooded Americans who are doing their patriotic duty by acquiring every bit of military knowledge possible. We estimate that over one-half million copies of this Manual will be distributed throughout the country in the near future.

Facts You Want to Know
This Manual tells what the inexperienced soldier MUST know. It gives full instruction as to the proper methods of physical training—tells what exercises to take in order to get in fit condition—it gives full information on elementary infantry and cavalry drills, explains the meaning of all commands, tells all about signaling, tells how to march properly with least fatigue, how to pitch camp quickly, the various salutes and honors, and gives many pages of miscellaneous information.

Get Your Copy at Once
\$1
Cloth Bound
Postpaid.

May be purchased at the Times Office, First and Broadway, and at the Branch Office, 619 South Spring Street; the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House, 118 South Broadway, or sent POSTPAID to any address in the United States on receipt of money. For convenience use the coupon—fill it out now.

LARRY COWING MAY NOT DEFEND TITLE

September 1 has been named as the date for the California State golf championships, to be held on the Del Monte Links. Larry Cowing, State champ, is a member of the new California Field Artillery, and unless he can obtain leave will not be able to compete. George Cline, crack local golfer, has announced his intention of being present at the State

Most Popular Book of the Year



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OF COPIES
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Coupon
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____

THINGS ON WHEELS
All Sorts

[illegible]

A memorial service will be held

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

ANNIVERSARY RALLY.
 BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY

FIRST METHODIST.

A FAREWELL.
FOR "BLACK BILLY SUNDAY."
Rev. J. Gordon McPherson, a

SWAMI PARAMANANDA.

TEMPLE BAPTIST.
NOTED BRIDGEPORT SPEAKER

In Hyde Park Congregational Church at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon Rev. J. M. Schaeffe will

morrow morning in the Angeles Mesa Congregational Church, Fifty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, on "A Personal Question." Rev. B. F. Bolter will preach at the evening

on "Some Substitutes for Christianity." Prof. Earl C. Houck, baritone, will sing at each service.

George Wittle will conduct the service. In the evening Rev. J. Kaiser

ACTING PASTOR

WESTLAKE PRESBYTERIAN.

brushes, shoe brushes, composition buttons, collar buttons, candles, chutney, cigarette papers, cocoa, pocket combs, curry powder, electric razors, shaving equipment, de-

A request to be supplied with 3000

The two batteries still are at minimum strength, but, contrary to report, recruiting for these units will

the weight methods would be the



KROTONA INSTITUTE
Foothill end of Vista del Mar avenue, Hollywood
opens at 2 o'clock. Good music. All welcome.

THE HOME CHURCH 11 a.m.—
21st St., 1 blk. W. of Figueroa 7:30 p.m.—
University or Washington St. cars

LATTER DAY

tions of the railway mail service, I re-

Bible Insti

TE OF THEOSOPHY

Summons to Sky-gazers.
"Sojourning in God's Country."
Strangers cordially welcomed.

Y SAINTS

ender of Manila on the 13th inst. 1911

Rate of Loss

Trinity Baptist Church
Morning—"The Great Human Need."
Evening—"What can the Gospel of Christ

"The Friendly Church,"

ive. Course of lessons upon the Basic Principles given by Mrs. Rosa Blanchard, beginning on 1st. In the Home of Truth Chapel. All men

S Angeles

Do for Europe?"

Man.
Open-air Song Service at 7:15

Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

of Late President of

Members of the Military Order
Loyal Legion of the United

States Volunteers. He	acted
in many battles with the	189
West Virginia, Army of the	- G

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OAKLAND VS

SEALED VS. SEALED
THE BEST
 Every Night at 8, 10-12-34-4
 Palace at 3 PAUL, 12-30-36; Normal
 THE FRIGATA, 12-30-36; with THE
 SANTS and JACQUES HAYS, 12-30-36
 Perfectly Built Boys: CLARE, A HAY
 A CO., The Vacuum Cleaners, 12-30-36
 WARD, A CO., The Vacuum Cleaners, 12-30-36
 Orchestral Concerts 2 and 5 p.m.

BA - HOME OF BLUESIES
PLATYPUS PALATIAL
LEARN QUALITY MEATS
WAY AT FIFTH STREET

HIGHER PRICES PREVAIL IN A BROADER MARKET.

United States Steel Leads the Wall Street List at an Extreme Advance of Three-fourths of a Point—Strong Movement by Tobacco Shares and Grangers, and Low-grade Rails are the Most Active Issues.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The third successive session of higher prices marked today's broader market operations, the short interest evidently deeming it advisable to further reduce commitments over the double holiday.

United States Steel led the list at an extreme advance of 3/4 of a point but lost part of its advantage on opening in the last hour. The more striking movements of the session were secured by higher-priced tobacco shares, American Tobacco making an extreme advance of 5 1/2, to 52 1/2, and Liggett & Myers 1 1/2, to 10 1/2.

United Clays at 11 1/2, and Tobacco Products at 6 1/2, established new high records.

Copper and low-grade rails were the most active issues in the transaction group. St. Paul gained 1 1/2, to 52 1/2, and "low" preferred 1, to 20 1/2.

Copper, oil and motors were dull or moderately heavy. The market closed with a firm undertone.

Total sales amounted to 435,000 shares.

An interesting development was the resumption of gold imports, \$1,000,000 being received from Canada for British account.

Gold was irregular, with Liberty Bids at the wide range of 90.25 to 90.75. Total sales, per value, at \$2,225,000.

United States bonds, old issues, were unchanged on call.

COMPARISON OF SALES.

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 3.—Following is comparison of today's stock and bond sales:

COMPARISON OF BOND SALES.

Total sales, Aug. 3, 1917, \$2,225,000.

Same day, 1916, \$2,100,000.

From January 1 to date, \$2,225,000.

From January 1 to date, 1916, \$2,100,000.

COMPARISON OF STOCK SALES.

Total sales, Aug. 3, 1917, 435,000 shares.

Same day, 1916, 400,000 shares.

From January 1 to date, 435,000 shares.

From January 1 to date, 1916, 400,000 shares.

THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Following were the closing prices and sales, as quoted by the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, 200 S. W. Bellman Building.)

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Amalgamated Oil	100	California Petroleum	100
California Petroleum	100	Los Angeles Petroleum	100
Los Angeles Petroleum	100	San Francisco Petroleum	100
San Francisco Petroleum	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

NEVADA MINE STOCKS: SAN FRANCISCO LIST.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Following are the closing prices of Nevada mine stocks, as quoted by the San Francisco Stock Exchange:

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

RANGE OF STOCK PRICES IN BOSTON.

(Compiled by A. R. Cray & Co., No. 110 West Fourth street, Los Angeles.)

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Closing quotations:

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Chattanooga prices are steadily declining as receipts of local grow greater and yesterday standard grades were dropped to \$2.10 while the lowest quality of \$1.50 Imperial Valley stock is playing out rapidly and what few crates are coming into the market are commanding a substantial premium. New crop apples are in larger supply but prices are firm and no change for expected another week at least. According to the big growers of the North-west, the fall crop of apples in that section will be a record-breaker.

Green vegetables are rather plentiful at the present moment and values have in consequence been kept for the most part at a low level. There is a demand for green beans and a becoming a drug on the market. When there were only a few in the market, they were selling at 10 cents a bushel. Now they are selling at 5 cents a bushel. This is a record for the season. The demand for green beans is becoming a drug on the market. When there were only a few in the market, they were selling at 10 cents a bushel. Now they are selling at 5 cents a bushel. This is a record for the season.

STOCK QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

(Compiled by A. R. Cray & Co., No. 110 West Fourth street, Los Angeles.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Following are the closing prices of stocks, as quoted by the New York Stock Exchange:

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

LISTED NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS.

(Compiled by A. R. Cray & Co., No. 110 West Fourth street, Los Angeles.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Following are the closing prices of bonds, as quoted by the New York Stock Exchange:

Bond	Price	Bond	Price
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

CLOSING PRICES ON CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Following are the closing prices of stocks, as quoted by the Chicago Stock Exchange:

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

THE METAL MARKET: LEAD, COPPER, ETC.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Following are the closing prices of metals, as quoted by the New York Metal Exchange:

Metal	Price	Metal	Price
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

EGG QUOTATIONS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Following are the closing prices of eggs, as quoted by the San Francisco Egg Exchange:

Egg	Price	Egg	Price
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Business is rapidly adjusting itself to the conditions, is uniformly satisfactory for a midsummer period but ordinary civilian demand as distinguished from governmental wants lacks the snap of a few months ago and on the whole buying operations for normal purposes is streaked with more or less conservatism."

"Nevertheless, optimism as to fall rains, crop news on the whole is encouraging, prices for farm products are remunerative, railway earnings are larger, bank clearings outrank those of one and two years ago and large surplus stocks do not apparently exist in any line."

"To industrial lines very little is heard about summer shut-downs and while hot weather the past week appreciably reduced output, the more plant has to do with security of labor and concern over the workings of the draft law."

"Incidentally, localized labor disputes continued, numerous weekly bank clearings, \$5,628,974,000."

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Following are the bank clearings for the week, as quoted by the New York Bank Clearing House:

Bank	Clearing	Bank	Clearing
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

LIVE-STOCK MARKET AT VARIOUS CENTERS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Following are the live-stock market prices at various centers, as quoted by the Chicago Live-Stock Market:

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Amalgamated	100	California	100
California	100	Los Angeles	100
Los Angeles	100	San Francisco	100
San Francisco	100	Union Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100	Western Union	100

TAX EXEMPT BONDS PAGE, STERLING & CO.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY ROAD BONDS.

Contractors Securities Co.

NEWELL MATHEWS COMPANY.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

CALIFORNIA SHIPBUILDING CO. BONDS.

Yielding Investor Over 7 1/2%.

AG. FISK & CO.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

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et Abroad

BUSINESS TALKS

TO WOMEN

BY ELLEN LEE SPENCER.

Author of "The Efficient Businesswoman."

Accepting the invitation.

A little girl in a town in California.

written me asking my advice.

perplexity. She wants a career.

that has been a question.

woman's recent advent.

business world on an equal.

with men. And I am sorry that.

women will not by any means.

more nearly satisfactory.

When there were only men.

business world on an equal.

with men. And I am sorry that.

women will not by any means.

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LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

Cattle prices are steadily

decreasing as receipts of

cattle are dropping to \$2.10

and are bringing the lower

quotation of \$1.85 Imperial Valley

which is playing out rapidly

and a few more are coming

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DAILY EASTERN CITRUS
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Citrus Fruit Shipments.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

BOSTON MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

CHICAGO MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

ST. PAUL MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

DULUTH MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

PORTLAND MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

SEASIDE MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

LOS ANGELES MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

SAN DIEGO MARKET.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

August 2, 1917.

Total to date this season.

Total to same date last season.

HEADS WON; HE

JOINS THE ARMY.

Husband and Wife Tom Cole

to See Whether or Not He

Shall Serve.

W. S. Desmond, a carpenter

of Huntington Lake, Fresno

county, yesterday matched

pennies with his wife to see

whether or not he would join

the army. He chose heads,

she tails. Heads won.

Yesterday Desmond joined

the Field Artillery. When he

signed up he told the circum-

stances to the recruiting offi-

cer and remarked: "My wife's

a good sport."

He is above the draft age

limit, but is patriotically in-

clined, and, as his wife ob-

jected, he gave her a chance

by tossing the coin.

Amazing.

SIXTEEN CAMPS

LIKE A GREAT CITY.

ARMY CANTONMENTS WOULD

RANK WITH LOS ANGELES.

More than Eight Thousand Men

are Employed in Erecting Build-

ings and Other Construction

Work at the One Military Town

Near Fort Sam Houston.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

FORT SAM HOUSTON (TEX.).

Aug. 1.—If the sixteen cantonments

which are now being constructed

for the accommodation of the new

army were thrown together, they

would make a city of nearly the

population of Cleveland or Los Angeles

and would almost rank in size with

St. Louis. In matter of area this

military city would occupy more

than 18,000 acres. It would embrace

about 25,000 buildings.

The population of each of the

sixteen cantonments when the new

army is first mobilized will be about

4,000 men. Included in these will

be more than 3,000 cooks and other

necessary helpers and employees at-

tached in an official capacity to the

military service, thus making the to-

tal initial assembly approximately

65,000 men. How much this will

be increased by the calling out of

new conscripted forces is a matter

for the future to determine. It is

interesting to note that more than

800 workmen are now employed in

erecting buildings here, constructing

well-paved streets through the camp,

laying systems of sewers and water

works and in performing the various

other duties connected with the

building of a military city. Taking

into account the fact that there are

men employed in building the other

cantonments as there are here, it

would mean a total of nearly 150,000

men who have suddenly found them-

selves with the government at good pay.

Even with the army of skilled

carpenters. The cry for more work-

men of this class has been sent out

to all parts of the State and they

are flocking in large numbers in

response to the demand that has

been created for them.

MAKING READY.

When the 40,000 men come to this

new camp on September 1 to enter

upon the period of training for

military service they will find ready

for them a veritable city of

permanent buildings. There will

be no tents in the great camp. Each

building is being erected with a view

of many years' service if it should

be necessary. There is no hap-

hazard plan being followed in their

construction. The camp was laid

out along the most modern lines of

WIELDS CUDGEL FOR AQUEDUCT.

Service Board's Head Brands Criticisms as False

In a Reply to Santa Monica Anti-annexationists.

Shows that Court has Found Water Supply Pure.

The following letter was authorized yesterday by the Los Angeles Board of Public Service Commissioners, as an answer to a statement on the Los Angeles aqueduct water supply, made by persons at Santa Monica, who are opposing the move for annexation of that community to this city:

AUGUST 3, 1917.

Carl F. Schader, chairman, Property Owners' and Taxpayers' Association Club.

Santa Monica, California.

Dear Sir: Regarding your request for a statement, giving the position of the Board of Public Service Commissioners of Los Angeles as to a certain article by one calling himself a "Scientific Engineer," appearing in a recent issue of the Santa Monica Outlook and brought out by the discussion of the question whether Santa Monica should be annexed to Los Angeles, I beg to state:

The Board of Public Service Commissioners is in no sense a party to the question whether Santa Monica should continue as an independent city or become part of Los Angeles, and feels that this is a matter for the voters of Santa Monica to decide without interference from the residents or officials of another community. However, since the question of providing an additional water supply for Santa Monica is involved in this controversy over annexation, and since the newspaper article referred to contains an attack on the quality of water delivered by the Los Angeles aqueduct, it would seem that a brief statement by this board on that subject might be both interesting and helpful to the voters of Santa Monica.

"PROFESSIONAL WITNESS."

The author of the article in the Outlook is a well-known character in this community. He is, perhaps, best known as a "Scientific Engineer," a line of activity for which he is fast falling under the eye of public sentiment. This board has never seen fit to engage the services of this engineer as an expert witness, or to present him to any court as one whose word or opinion might be accepted as reliable. He has been against the water and power enterprise of Los Angeles from the beginning. That fact, however, is not necessarily ground for criticism, yet it does indicate that anyone desiring the truth as to the Los Angeles aqueduct had better not depend on him for enlightenment. What he says regarding the quality of the aqueduct water or the success of the aqueduct as a water supply is entirely false. We do not deem it necessary or proper to take the time or space to meet this charges in detail, but will only deal with the point which apparently he puts forth as his strongest argument to influence the voters of Santa Monica against annexation. In fact, the whole article may be judged by the truth or falsity of this one statement. He says that the aqueduct water is treated with liquid chlorine to purify it. This statement is absolutely without foundation. The water of the Los Angeles aqueduct has never been treated with liquid chlorine or other "poison." This engineer also says: "Fortunately most of the water used in the city of Los Angeles comes from the old Los Angeles River sources, which are not contaminated like the aqueduct water." In this connection I wish to state, some months ago when the purity of the Los Angeles water supply was threatened by unsanitary conditions at Universal City, a portion of the water obtained from the surface streams of the river was treated with liquid chlorine, but in no case, and at no time, has this practice been applied to the aqueduct water. It is not necessary to do so.

PURITY PROVED.

The question whether the water delivered by the Los Angeles aqueduct is wholesome is not a mere matter of assertion and denial by parties, but has been before a jury determined in judicial proceedings. I refer to the cases of Hart and Frost against Los Angeles, tried and decided in 1915, by his Honor, Lewis R. Works, one of the judges of our

The Public Service.

At the City Hall.

COUNCIL WILL HEAR PLEA FOR MONEY.

HOME GARDENS COMMITTEE ASKS BIG APPROPRIATION.

Mayor Says Project has been Very Successful and Advised that Request for Funds be Given Consideration—The Chairman will Explain Request to Committee.

Whether the Council will appropriate any more money for the maintenance of the home gardens project, which was instituted several months ago by the city, will be definitely decided by the Council, sitting as a committee of the whole, next Tuesday. Yesterday Luther Brown, chairman of the Home Gardens Committee, was instructed to appear before the city fathers and explain his request for a total appropriation of \$22,500 for the fiscal year.

Mayor Woodman sent a communication to the Council recommending that the matter be seriously considered, and suggesting that Mr. Brown be invited to the conference. The Mayor said the committee had done excellent work.

May Raise Hogs.

The City Attorney was instructed yesterday to draft an ordinance providing for the raising of hogs within the city limits. It was stated that persons on Terminal Island and in the San Fernando Valley desire to go into the hog business, and they cannot do so unless authorized by ordinance.

War Measure.

JOBBER'S URGE HIGHWAY WORK

Want Truck Route to Harbor Completed at Once.

Much Money Spent on Repairs is About to be Lost.

Coming Commercial Needs to Demand New Artery.

The Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles declare that at least \$100,000 worth of work done on the harbor truck highway during the past six months will go to pieces and be a total loss unless the county supervisors make an appropriation of about \$300,000 in the present budget for the purpose of completing the great commercial link between downtown Los Angeles and the harbor.

In case the supervisors do appropriate the money to finish the road, the work could not be completed before late in 1919, in the opinion of County Highway Commissioner Joyce.

The county highway department has been kept from going to pieces only by small repairs which have been made from time to time.

The harbor truck highway, engineers say, is destined to be the model automobile truck road of the world, which is completed.

The specification is an eight-inch layer of concrete upon a decomposed granite base. Such a road is needed to support the heavy traffic that will be between the city and the harbor constantly.

Commerce Needs It.

"The Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles are vitally interested in the harbor truck highway," says P. P. Gregson, their traffic manager and secretary. "Their interest is largely commercial, of course, but it is commercial life that makes a city or a harbor."

"Freight boats capable of hauling hundreds of tons of Southern California products are now being built at Eureka, Coos Bay, Seattle and Oakland. When they are completed, what is to be done with them? They will bring loads to Los Angeles Harbor, no doubt, and will desire to take out loads of Southern California products, but how will they be loaded?"

"For many months we have faced a car shortage, and as time goes on the condition is going to become more serious. If enough cars are not available—and they likely will not be—how are we to convey our products to the harbor unless we haul them there in auto trucks?"

"Consider that we have an immense pack of apricots and peaches to convey from Ventura, Hamlet, San Bernardino, Ontario and Pomona. Following on the heels of tomatoes, peaches and other table necessities. The government is buying millions of cans of these products and will want them delivered at the harbor for shipment to Europe. There will be boatloads of barley to ship from Imperial Valley to the harbor."

"The railroads can't convey it from the Los Angeles warehouses to the harbor if the car shortage is a serious problem. So we must come to depend upon the heavy truck doing the work, and must have a completed boulevard if we are to use trucks, or else they will quickly ruin the strip of boulevard that has been completed."

CIVIC BODIES TO ACT.

"The matter is one which should vitally interest the County Council of Defense, and the Associated Jobbers have addressed an appeal to it, urging that the supervisors be requested to appropriate funds in the present budget to finish the highway. The chambers of commerce in this county which are particularly interested in harbor development expect to hold a mass meeting in a few days to adopt resolutions which will be laid before the supervisors for the purpose of urging the completion of the truck highway."

"Personally, it looks to me as though the War Department Public Works Department should want to transport 10,000 or 20,000 men to the harbor on short notice. If we had a completed truck boulevard they could be taken there in an hour, perhaps, whereas at present it would take a day to send them there by train or march."

INJUNCTION DENIED.

W. D. Johnston was denied an injunction by Judge Taft yesterday to restrain A. P. Smith, a former employee, from making use of a list of Mr. Johnston's customers in soliciting business from them. The men are in the poultry and dairy business.

ON SEWER WORK.

A special election will be held in Municipal Improvement District No. 1, formerly known as Bairdtown, September 5, on a proposition to issue \$150,000 in bonds for the construction of sanitary sewerage. The election date was set yesterday by the City Council.

By New Specifications.

Oil macadam paving done in Los Angeles and no more sand-and-oil street finishing, if the City Council approves the new paving specifications yesterday adopted by the Board of Public Works. The proposed plan has been worked out by the City Engineer after eighteen months of labor.

Oil macadam and sand-and-oil finish are looked upon by the board as unsatisfactory and should be obsolete. President Handley said the new specifications, which include seventeen of the old provisions, will eliminate constant complaints from dissatisfied property owners.

It is planned by the board to maintain streets now paved with macadam only until they can be repaved. Road screening will be substituted for sand.

Utility corporations will have the right to enter streets under improvement for the installation of conduits, pipes, etc., after rough grading is completed.

According to the recommendations of the board, the use of asphalt for binding purposes will be given preference over asphalt and distillate. Less asphalt cement binding will be

GETS BIG VERDICT.

A jury in Judge Monroe's court last night returned a verdict of \$1500 in favor of Mrs. McCowan in her suit against the city of Long Beach, another action growing out of the Empire Day disaster.

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Progress.

CITY SERVICE ASKED.

Negotiations are Pending Whereby the Municipality Probably Will Take Over the Water System in Angeles Mesa District at an Early Date.

Announcement was made at yesterday's meeting of the Public Service Commission that negotiations are pending between the commission and the Ingewood Water Company and the Angeles Mesa Water Company for the city's acquisition of the water system in Angeles Mesa district. The pipe lines are owned by the Angeles Mesa Water Company and are operated by the Ingewood company, which also owns the service connections and the meters.

Angeles Mesa residents were represented at yesterday's meeting by H. M. Lannon, who urged that city service be given at the earliest possible date. He was informed that it will be necessary for his territory to form a district for the issuance of water bonds, so that an adequate system may be installed.

It is possible a leasing arrangement for the present system may be made, whereby the city can take over its operation within a very short time, but this is not a permanent matter, and the district eventually would have to provide for its own system through a bond issue.

The same was said by the Ingewood company, which also owns the service connections and the meters.

Seek Motive.

MAN'S CREMATION IS UNDER INQUIRY.

DEATH OF AZUSA RANCHER BEING INVESTIGATED.

Belief Expressed that Victim was Slain, His Body Saturated with Oil and then Precipitated Taken that Shack Burned Down—Valuable Reported Missing.

Interesting developments may result from investigations being made by the Sheriff's office into the death of John G. Ebert, who was burned to death in a fire which destroyed his shack near Azusa early Wednesday morning. There was a motive for the death, it is believed, and the Sheriff's office is making inquiries into the matter.

Mr. Ebert's body was burned beyond recognition. It is believed that kerosene or gasoline was used to saturate the body, after Mr. Ebert had been murdered; that his clothing was set fire, and that precautions were made to see that the shack burned to the ground.

Several friends had visited him during the evening and his cabin was discovered on fire about an hour after the guests had departed.

At C. Ebert of Huntington Park and Charles W. Ebert of Monterey, sons of the dead man, claim that some valuables were missing from their father's effects. A tin box in which he kept valuables at the shack was discovered after the fire. It had been pried open and its contents removed. Another tin box, containing \$500 in gold was intact.

"We are likely to bring about developments within a short time," said Deputy Sheriff Manning, who is in charge of the investigation.

"It is our belief that some person or persons murdered Mr. Ebert, saturated his body and clothing with gasoline or kerosene, set fire to the clothing and then set fire to the house."

Anxious.

OFFER SAND AS BONUS.

Salt Lake's Proffer of River Bed Property, in Return for Franchise in Industrial District, is Referred to Works Board by Council.

A proposition submitted to the city by the Salt Lake Railroad, in connection with an application for a franchise to construct tracks across Enterprise and Wilson streets in the industrial district, was referred to the Public Works Committee yesterday by the City Council.

In return for the franchise the company is willing to give the city a tract of land on some river bed property between Avenues 20 and 24. The property in question consists mostly of sand and gravel, which, it is stated, will be worth at least \$50,000 to the city.

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOLS.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Where personality counts and character is the first consideration. Preparation for all colleges. Lower school courses for boys. Four years' preparation for college. For catalogue or interview address W. E. GARRISON, P. D., Headmaster, Claremont, California.

EGAN SCHOOL.

Not only a school for drama, but a school for general culture. MUSIC, DANCING, DRAMA. Patronized by Oliver Morosco, John Cort and many others.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO.

EXCLUSIVE LOS ANGELES AGENTS FOR

John S. Brown's Shamrock Linens

St. Mary's Woolen Blankets

For 27 Years The Home of Perrin Gloves

SEE DAILY ADVERTISEMENTS FOR OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

215-229 South Broadway.

224-228 South Hill Street

Compromise.

SON, FATHER SETTLE SUIT.

But not Until Dad Realized He'd been in Fight.

"Let's Bury Hatchet," He Says and Youth Agrees.

Split Fifty-fifty; Hereafter They're Only Friends.

When the suit to declare a partnership brought by Earl Roberts against his father, John Roberts, a Lancaster banker, neared an end in Judge Taft's court, the elder Roberts knew he had been in a fight. Young Mr. Roberts developed qualities which perhaps his father scarcely realized. Despite the bitterness the controversy engendered over profits, the banker-father regarded his son with pride. So before final judgment had been pronounced he went to Earl and said, "Let's bury the hatchet."

"Earl, you are some fighter. Let's bury the hatchet and split on a fifty-fifty basis. We can make \$1,000,000 yet, you and I."

"We will split fifty-fifty," was the reported reply, "but let us be friends."

Father and son shook hands. Yesterday attorneys Craig and Welser entered Judge Taft's court, announced that a settlement had been made and procured a dismissal of the suit.

Earl and his father were formerly in the contracting business. According to the son, the agreement was that they should split fifty-fifty within a five-year period, but before the period had expired Earl was thrown into the discard, he says, and brought suit. Judge Taft decided there had been a partnership and referred the property involved to

Justice.

JOB ASSURED THEM.

Names of Employees who Lost Places when Tax Collector and Assessor's Offices were Consolidated are to go to Head of List.

Members of the City Council went to the bat yesterday for employees in the offices of the City Tax Collector and City Assessor who automatically lost their jobs when those offices were consolidated with those of the county. Councilman Farmer was instructed to go before the Civil Service Commission and urge that the names of the employees be placed at the head of the list of eligibles for positions similar to those they had held in the city departments.

It was announced that the commission was ready to place the names upon the eligible list, but the Council declared it should go a step further and have the names head the list.

Councilman Conrad asserted that, as these employees had worked for the city for fifteen or twenty years, and had devoted the best period of their lives to public service, he thought it the duty of the Council to take care of them.

Action upon the question was unanimous. And it appears certain that there will be no formidable objection to the proposed plan.

DAND COMPANY WINS.

The Cowhilla Colonization Company won a judgment in Judge Welborn's court yesterday in the suit brought by Anna E. Reiter and Isabel Christy to recover \$1887, the purchase price of land which they claimed had been misrepresented. The defendants included Fred L. Foster and A. F. Whitman.

Yosemite

People have traveled ten thousand miles and more to visit this magnificent valley. YOU are now less than five hundred miles from it.

Have You Been There?



Santa Fe

OFFER SAND AS BONUS.

Salt Lake's Proffer of River Bed Property, in Return for Franchise in Industrial District, is Referred to Works Board by Council.

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SEE DAILY ADVERTISEMENTS FOR OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

215-229 South Broadway.

224-228 South Hill Street

Established 1887

Hamburger's

BROADWAY AND HILL EIGHTEEN STREET

Meats and Groceries

Store open 'till 1 o'clock today.

Freshly Dressed Broilers, 25c ea.
Freshly Dressed Hens, 59c each
Freshly Dressed Rabbits, 39c ea.
Baked, Stuffed Chickens, 39c ea.
Boneless Prime Roast Beef, 17c lb.
Leg Milk Lamb, 26c lb.
Milk Veal, 17c lb.
Sliced Boiled Ham, 45c lb.
California Cream Cheese, 25c lb.

3 Pkgs. Red Mark Macaroni or Spaghetti and 1 Lb. Hamburger's Special 30c Coffee, 49c

Fresh Creamery Butter, 48c lb.
Fresh Ranch Eggs, 40c doz.
Royal Red Peas, 11c can.
"Rose" String Beans, 3 for 25c.
Eastern Hams, 25c lb.
Guittard's Chocolate, 25c lb. can.
Hamburger's Special 30c Coffee, 3 1/2 lbs., \$1.00

8 Bars Electric Spark Soap and 1 Lb. Hamburger's Special 30c Coffee, 50c

—We deliver all groceries except butter, eggs and meats. (Hamburger's—Fourth Floor—Today.)

Crisp, Fresh Bakery Goods from Our Great White Ovens

—For week-end trips, picnic or Sunday at home—everything fresh and delicious! Moderate prices.

Cinnamon Snails, 2 for 10c
Coffee Rings, 10c
Square Coffee Cakes, 10c
Parker House Rolls, 10c
Spice Cup Cakes, 20c
Angel Food Cakes, 20c, 35c
Custard Puffs, 2 for 10c
Apple Pie, 35c
Custard Pie, 35c
Wine Cakes, 10c
Boston Cream Cakes, 25c
Jelly Rolls, 10c
Lemon Cakes, 45c
Home-made Cookies, 12c doz.

(Hamburger's—Main Floor—Today.)

Low Fares to Chicago and the East via NORTHWESTERN

These fares are for round trip tickets from Los Angeles, on sale August 14, 15, 20 and 29 and September 4 and 5, and return limit three months from date of sale, but not to exceed 31, and provide for liberal stop-overs on route. Fares from adjacent points are correspondingly low.

Chicago, \$30.00
Baltimore, Md., \$118.00
Boston, Mass., 120.00
Duluth, Minn., 90.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 84.45
Montreal, Que., 118.20
New York, N.Y., 118.20
Philadelphia, Pa., 118.00
Portland, Me., 125.00
Quebec, Que., 120.00
St. Paul, Minn., 84.45
Toronto, Ont., 106.10
Washington, D.C., 116.00

Let our experienced representatives arrange all the details of your trip. It will save your time. It will relieve you of all the petty things incident to railway travel.

Los Angeles Limited and two other daily trains

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

Our Los Angeles Office is at 207 Santa Spring Street. MR. C. A. THURSTON, General Agent, in charge.

\$10 WATCHES

Established 1881

Wagon's
DWAY EIGHTH
HILL STREET

Groceries
clock today.

Broilers, 25c ea.
Hens, 59c each
its. 39c ea.
us. 39c ea.
Beef. 17c lb.
26c lb.
17c lb.
45c lb.
25c lb.

oni or Spaghetti and
49c

48c lb.
40c doz.
11c can
3 for 25c
25c lb.

25c lb. can
0c Coffee, \$1.00

and 1 lb. 50c
Coffee.

utter, eggs and meats.
(Foot—Today.)

Very Goods

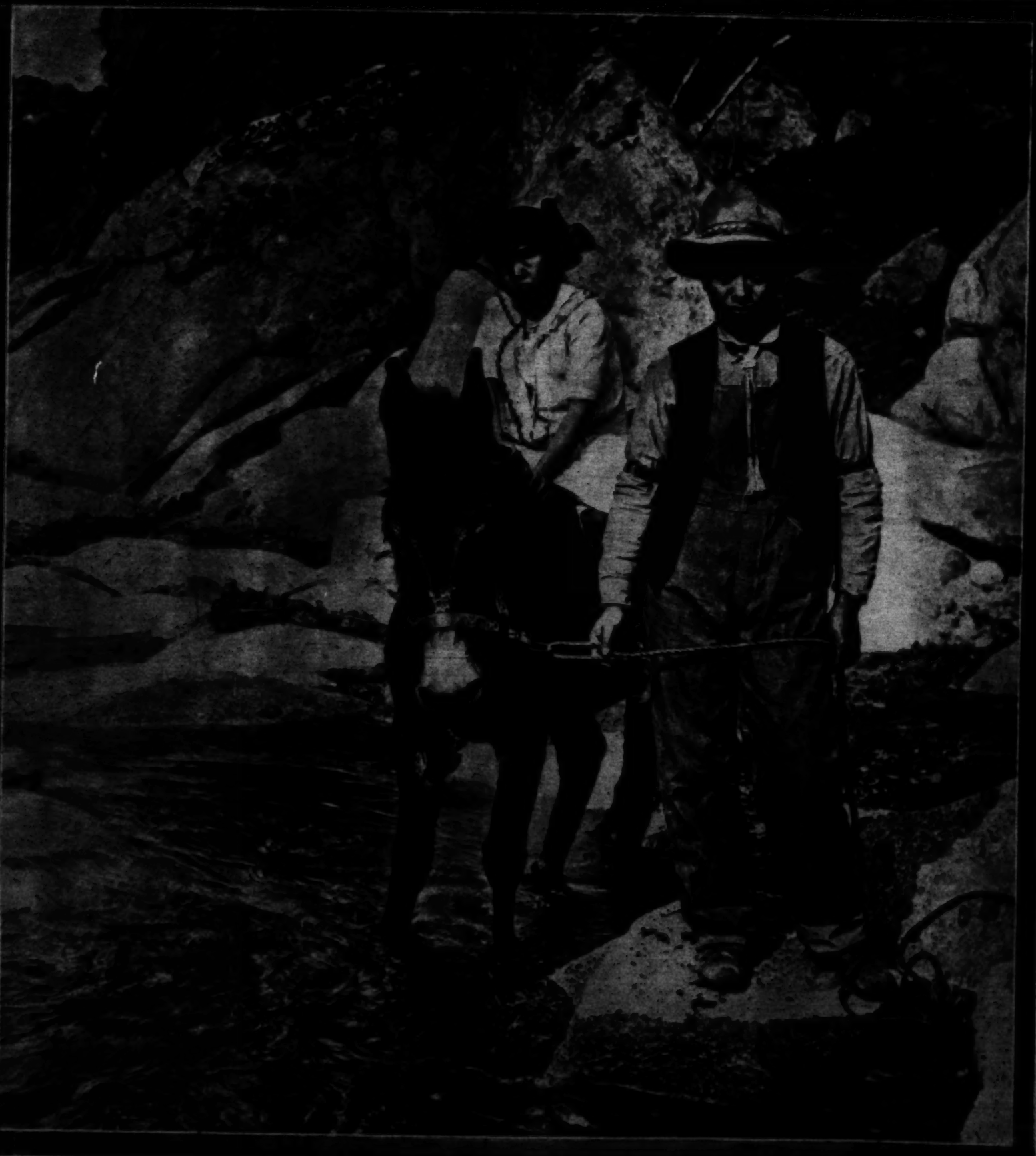
Ovens

Monday at home—every-
rate prices.
2 for 5c
10c ea.
10c ea.
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20c doz.
20c, 35c ea.
2 for 5c
35c ea.



LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 4, 1917. "LIBERTY UNDER LAW." [1781—1917.] TEN CENTS.

Humble Lochinvar.



Small text caption at the bottom of the large illustration.

10c ea.
12 doz.
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Fares Chicago and the Fast via

and trip tickets from

Balance, F.a....	\$116.30
Interest W.a.....	123.30
Bank Chq.....	128.00
Paul Wilson.....	84.45
Interest Chq.....	106.10
Balance, P.C.....	116.00

atives arrange all de
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Limited
Daily trains
WESTERN RY.
Route: Spring Street
Agents: In charge.

MONTGOMERY
Jewelers
4th and Broadway

The Times Illustrated Magazine



"The Bill"



Great Falls of the Yellowstone
A photographic art study by Mado Wineman



Duo-Art

the master reproducing house

Any person of good taste and intelligence who will listen regularly to fine music beautifully interpreted will become an enthusiastic music lover. The degree of pleasure derived from music depends largely upon one's musical associations.

With the **DUO-ART** Piano you can practically associate with the great artists of the Piano.

To distinguish the reproduced music of the DUO-ART Piano from the original performance of the artist is impossible were it not for the ocular evidence. A mirror could not more faithfully reflect the player's image than does this remarkable instrument reflect his playing. Tone, shading and phrasing are perfectly reproduced.

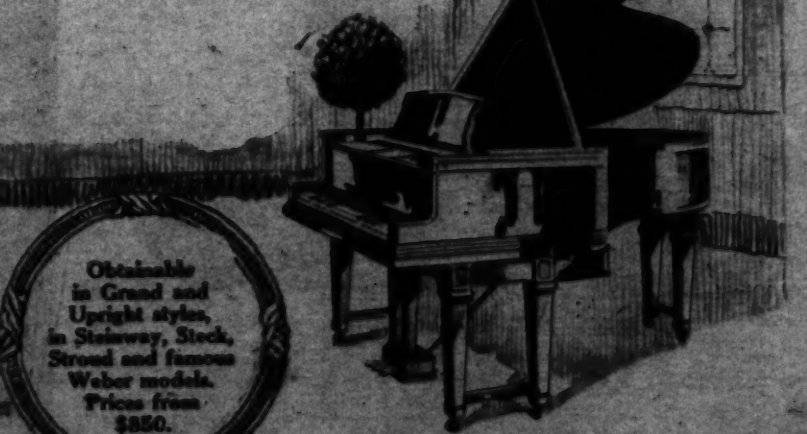
The builders of the DUO-ART Piano have produced a real wonder. You will listen with amazement to the rendering of a Chopin Ballad or a Liszt Concert Study—a performance such as only Godowsky is capable of luring from the strings. Such is possible with the DUO-ART Piano.

To gain the full enjoyment of music in your home trade in your seldom-used piano for a **DUO-ART** Reproducing Piano.

You are invited to hear this remarkable new instrument. We will gladly play it for you, whether or not you have an intention to purchase. An interesting book of the DUO-ART will be presented to you upon request.

Geo. J. Birkel Co.

The Steinway House
446-448 South Broadway



Obtainable
in Grand and
Upright styles,
in Stairway, Steck,
Stroud and famous
Weber models.
Prices from
\$850.

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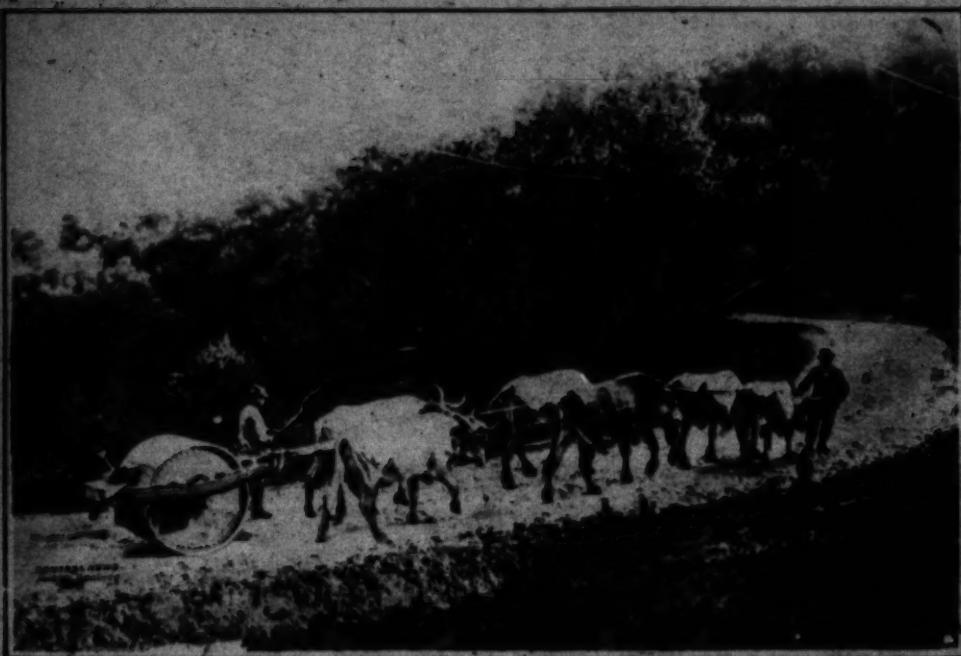
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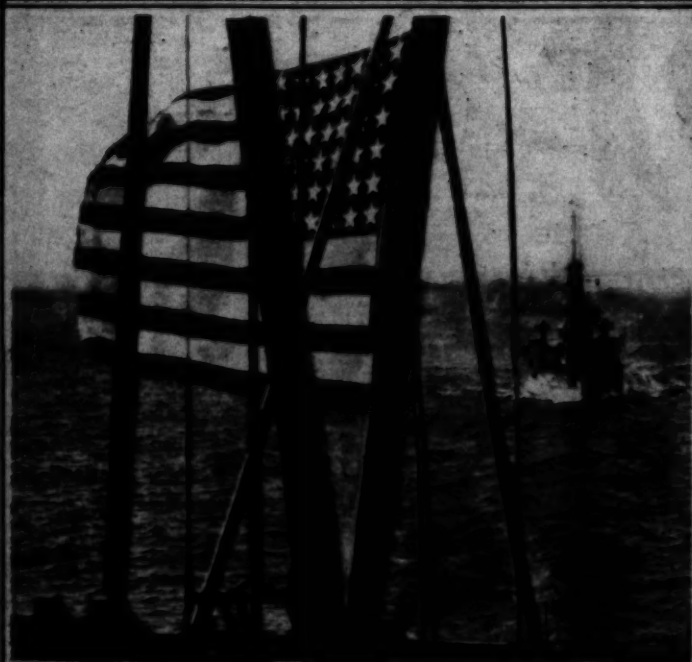
Odd Places of the Great War.



Italian engineers preparing a road for troops.



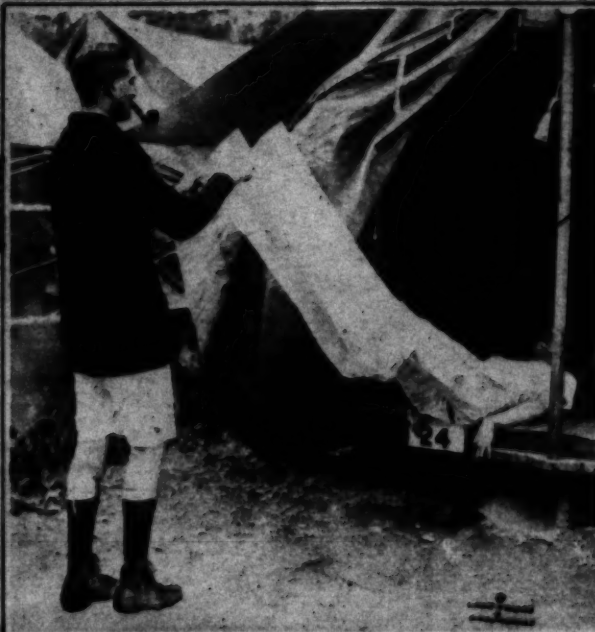
A horseless plow in the farm army.



The flag and the ships that defend it.



A Polish church steeple disguised to fool German artillery.



Keeping white ducks clean is important at West Point.



A game of bridge near the front in gas masks

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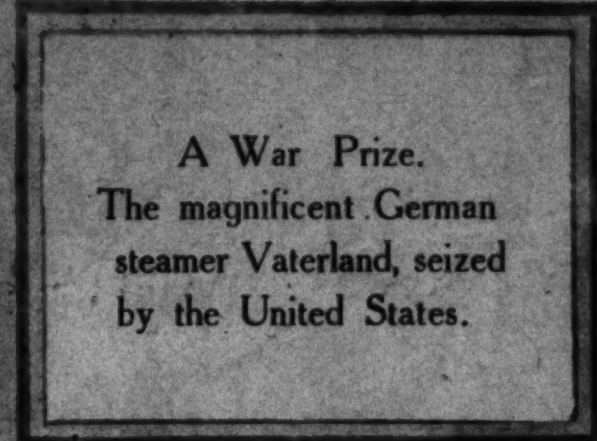
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The Captured Steamer Vaterland.



The smoking-room at the outbreak of war. The Engines were disabled, but none of the interior fittings were damaged.



A War Prize.
The magnificent German steamer Vaterland, seized by the United States.



The ship was a grand hotel afloat.



The Vaterland is so huge that no dry dock in the United States can float her.

Commodore Hans Ruser, of S.S. Vaterland, who is an interned prisoner of war.



A cabin de luxe on the Vaterland.

© BROWN & DAWSON

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California Outdoor Theaters.



Greek Theatre Pomona College
Claremont, Cal.



The Greek Play 'Abraham and Isaac'
played on Mt. Tamalpais.



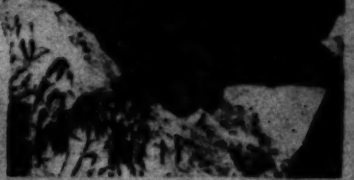
Rustic seats in Stratford
Nature Theatre



The Bohemian Club's wonderful hillside
stage scene from 'Gold'



Greek Theatre Beale Park
Bakersfield Cal.



Greek Theatre
at Berkeley



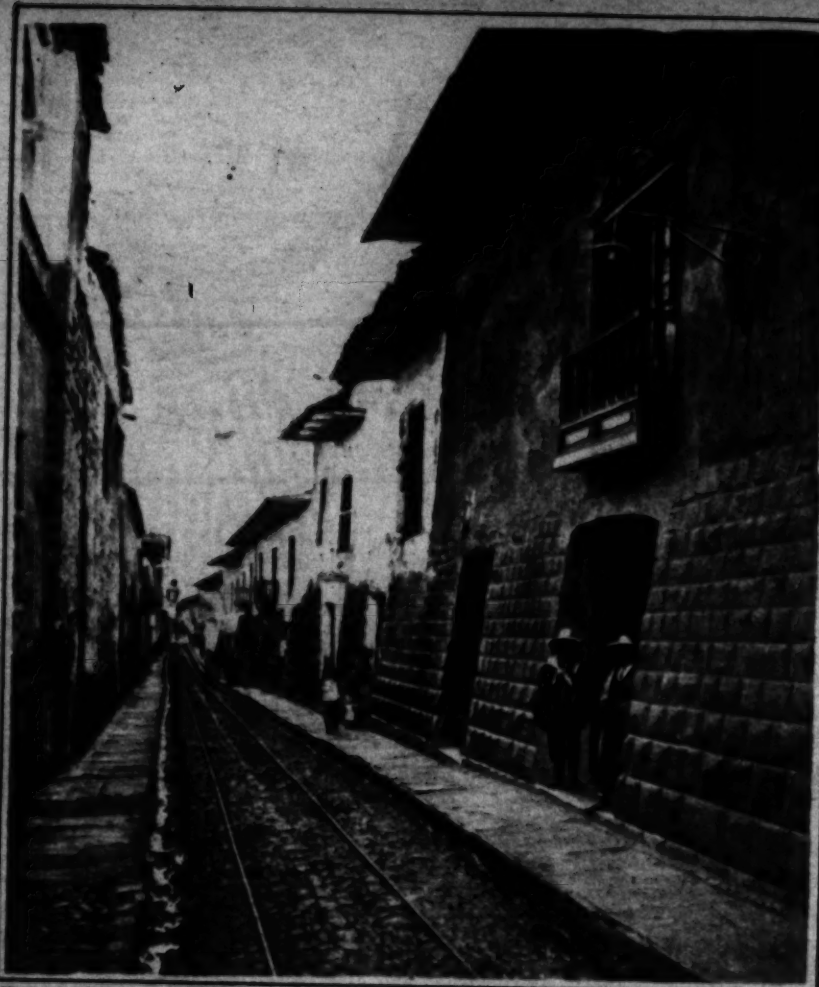
"Runnymede" At the Carmel
Forest Theatre

The Captured Steamer Vaterland.

Pictures of the Day for Us by the Enemy.

August 4, 1917.

Cuzco, City of Incas.



A street in Cuzco, showing foundations of building dating from the Incas.



Inca lads of Cuzco, Peru.



Interior Courtyard of the University of Cuzco.

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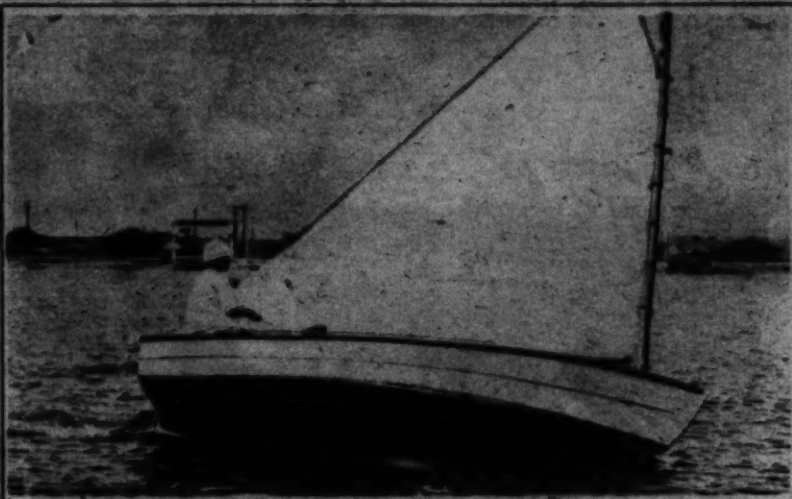
LOS ANGELES TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

PHOTO-ENGRAVING PART.

A New Sport—Cat-boating at Balboa.



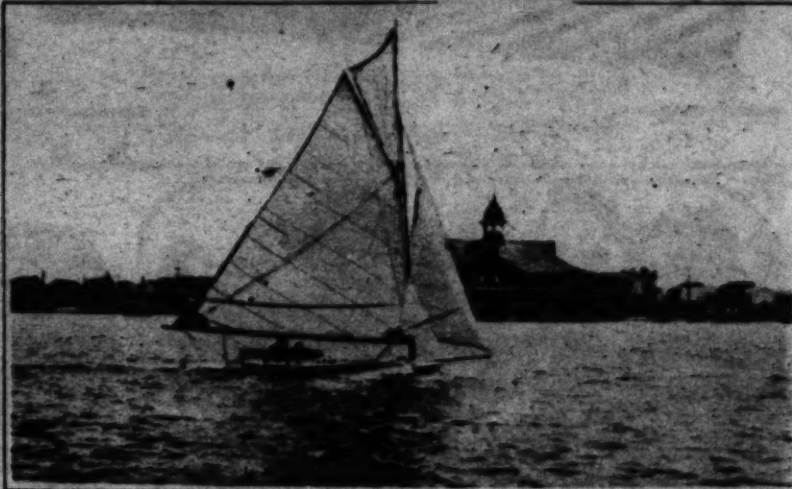
The Doris



The Marion



Marion Potter, daughter of Rear Commodore Potter on her cat boat



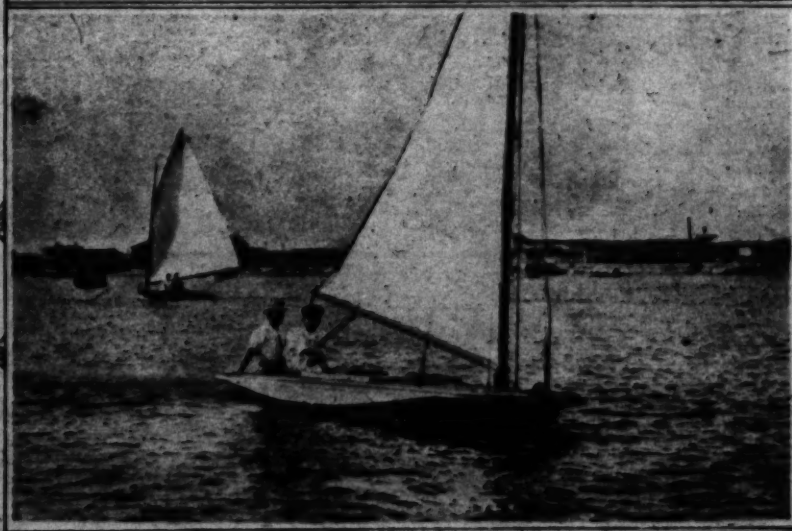
The Sand Bab



A cat boat party



The Captain and her crew



On Balboa Bay

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Choice Flower Seeds Which Should be Sown Now

The following list is a selection of leading varieties which, if sown now, will furnish you with an abundance of autumn and winter flowers. These seeds are of our own saving and may be relied upon for high germinating qualities. The seeds are put up in liberal packets and if proper care is given in the matter of sowing, watering, etc., a bountiful crop of bloom may be depended on. These seeds have been scientifically grown; you cannot buy better.

ANTHURUS (KAWAIA) — Following are all the flowers which should be sown now.

CANTERBURY BELLS

Saturday, August 4, 1917.

When the Movie Queens Float Down to Sea.



Betty Compton
Christie Comedies



Aileen Allen the movie girl who
holds the diving championship



Juanita Hansen



Florence Carpenter
Lasky



Ethel Ritchie
Balboa beauty



Ada Day a charming
little movie girl

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A New Sport—Cat-boating at Balboa.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING PART.

LOS ANGELES TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

By The Times-Mirror Company.

Saturday, August 4, 1917.

Part II, 24 Pages.

Our Own at the Front.



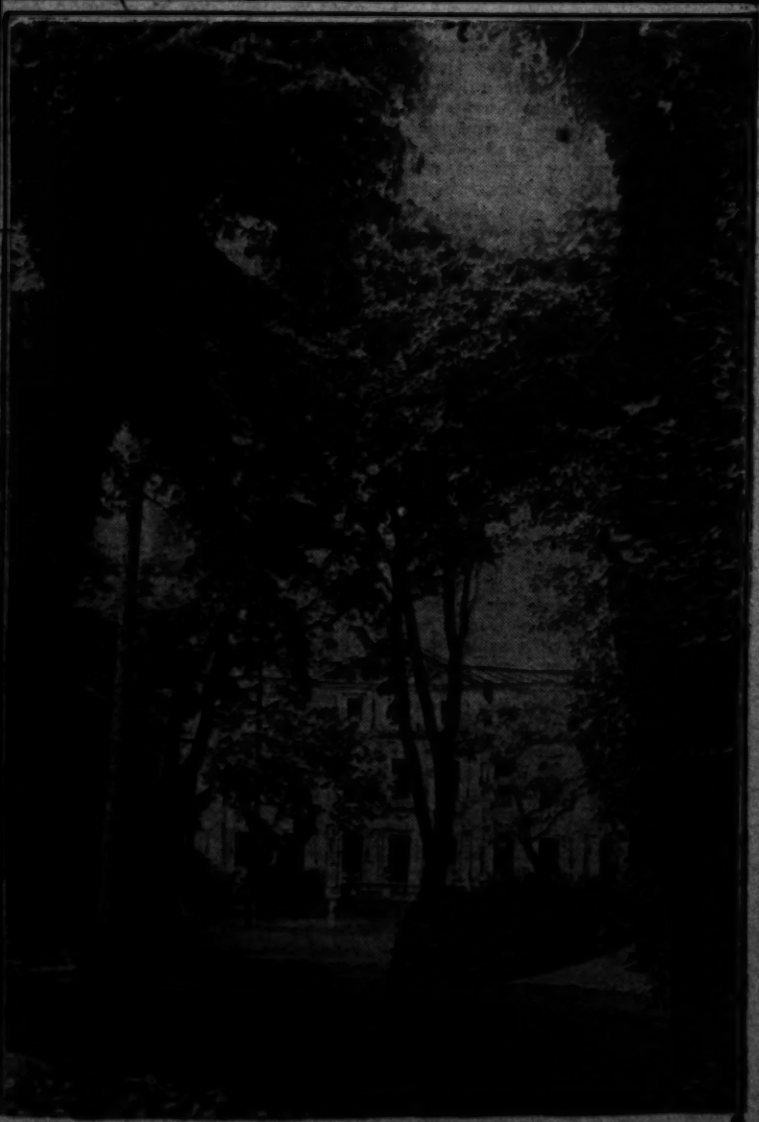
Private Hazel Carter, who tried to go in the trenches with her husband.



Private Corralles, Vanderbilt Jr.



French nurses distributing cigarettes to American soldiers.



Gen. Pershing's quarters, crowded by the G.I.s.

All Photos by International Film Service.

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Choice Flower Seeds Which Should be Sown Now

The following list is a selection of leading varieties which, if sown now, will furnish you with an abundance of autumn and winter flowers. These seeds are of our own saving and may be relied upon for high germinating qualities. The seeds are put up in liberal packets and if proper care is given in the matter of sowing, water, etc., a bountiful crop of bloom may be depended on. These seeds have been scientifically grown; you cannot buy better.

ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON)—Following are tall giant flowering varieties. Height 24 to 30 inches.
ATROCININUM—Deep scarlet.
CORAL RED—Rich coral.
COTTAGE MAID—Pale pink with white throat.
FAIRY QUEEN—Orange salmon with white throat.
FIREFLY—Bright scarlet with white throat.
GALATHEE—Deep crimson.
GOLDEN KING—Rich yellow.
PINK PEARL—White ground shaded peach blossom.
ROSE DORE—Salmon rose shaded gold.
QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure white.
MIXED—All varieties.
Price of any of the above.....Per Pkt. 15c
ANTIRRHINUM NANUM—A splendid selection of semi-dwarf giant flowering varieties, ranging in height from 12 to 24 inches.
BONFIRE—Glowing orange scarlet.
COTTAGE MAID—Pale pink with white throat.
CRIMSON KING—Splendid deep rich crimson.
AMBER QUEEN—Flash with orange amber shadings.
DAFNE—Soft blue pink.
FAWN—Terra cotta pink and pale yellow.
FIERY BELT—Orange with white throat.
MAUVE BEAUTY—Rusy mauve.

DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE)

GLOXINIA FLOWERED—Mixed colors. Giant flowers spotted and shaped like Gloxinias.....Per Pkt. 15c
IVORY'S SPOTTED—Like the former, but with more conspicuous spots.....Per Pkt. 15c

HOLLYHOCKS

Now sown for Spring blooming.
M. & S. PRIZE PURE WHITE.....Per Pkt. 15c
NEWPORT PINK.....Per Pkt. 15c
ROSE.....Per Pkt. 15c
CHERRY KING.....Per Pkt. 15c
YELLOW.....Per Pkt. 15c
MIXED—All colors.....Per Pkt. 15c

SWEET WILLIAMS

GIANT AURICULA EYED—A handsome strain with very large flowers and mammoth individual trusses. All of the flowers have large white eyes and are sown with various colors towards the exterior of the bloom. Extra choice. Mixed all colors.....Per Pkt. 15c
PINK BEAUTY—Single. Beautiful pure pink.....Per Pkt. 15c
HARLEQUIN—Unique, owing to the fact that it bears a number of different colored blooms on the same plant.....Per Pkt. 15c
NEW ANNUAL—A new strain bearing large heads of bloom and flowering the same season the seed is sown. It may be depended upon to blossom within some ninety to a hundred and twenty days after sowing.....Per Pkt. 15c

CANTERBURY BELLS

These favorite old-fashioned flowers thrive well in all sections of the country. Our strain of the Calycanthema or cup and saucer type is an exceedingly fine one. They come almost true to type, each blossom having its well defined cup and saucer form of bloom.

CALYCANTHEMA—(Cup and saucer type.)
WHITE.....Per Pkt. 15c
BLUE.....Per Pkt. 15c
BRIGHT ROSE.....Per Pkt. 15c
LAVENDER.....Per Pkt. 15c
MIXED—All colors.....Per Pkt. 15c
SINGLE VARIETIES—A selection of clean and decided colors.
WHITE.....Per Pkt. 15c
ROSE.....Per Pkt. 15c
BLUE.....Per Pkt. 15c
MAUVE.....Per Pkt. 15c
MIXED.....Per Pkt. 15c

STOCKS

No Spring garden can be considered complete without some of these showy annuals. The seeds we offer are saved from our own giant strains and will produce a high percentage of choice double blooms.

GIANT BEAUTY OF NICE TYPE.....Per Pkt. 15c
PINK.....Per Pkt. 15c
WHITE.....Per Pkt. 15c
LIGHT BLUE.....Per Pkt. 15c
PURPLE.....Per Pkt. 15c
FLESH.....Per Pkt. 15c
CRIMSON.....Per Pkt. 15c
CANARY YELLOW.....Per Pkt. 15c
MIXED.....Per Pkt. 15c
NOBILE—White, suffused crimson bronze.
NANUM MIXED—A choice mixture of all of the best semi-dwarf Antirrhinums.
Price of any of the above.....Per Pkt. 15c

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE)

Hybrids of Coerulea. Unusually fine strain of large flowered, long spurred varieties. The selection includes all of the various colors, such as white, rose, yellow and red, and combinations of blue, white, yellow, red, etc. Height 30 inches.....Per Pkt. 15c

GIANT ENGLISH DAISIES

An unusually fine strain of large flowered types. Discs some two to three times as large as the ordinary daisy flowers, on sturdy, stout stems, surmounting a tuft of bold, handsome foliage.

MONSTROSA WHITE—A giant white.....Per Pkt. 15c
MONSTROSA ROSE—Deep rich rose.....Per Pkt. 15c

CALENDULA (POT MARIGOLD)

Two extra choice varieties for autumn and winter flowering.

ORANGE KING—One of the best. Extra large, deep orange colored flowers.....Per Pkt. 15c
LEMON QUEEN—Color a rich, bright yellow.....Per Pkt. 15c
MIXED—All colors.....Per Pkt. 15c

CANDYTUFT

GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED WHITE—The largest and best white grown. Our selection of this is extra choice.....Per Pkt. 15c

CARMINE—An attractive shade of carmine.....Per Pkt. 15c
FLESH PINK—A pretty shade of pale pink.....Per Pkt. 15c
LILAC—Clear mauve or lilac blooms.....Per Pkt. 15c
MIXED—All colors.....Per Pkt. 15c

Howard & Smith
9th & OLIVE ST'S LOS ANGELES
NURSERIES, MONTEBELLO

MAIN 1745-10957

Merchants and Manufacturers

IN THESE days must be aggressive. They cannot afford to rest on their past accomplishments. To gain future custom, act in the present! Plan an advertising campaign now! Be alert, convincing! Knowledge of the sales territory, its peoples and the medium that reaches them, is absolutely necessary.

Hundreds of successful merchants and manufacturers demonstrate their belief in The Times by repeatedly patronizing its columns. In Los Angeles and Southern California its circulation is supreme.

Liner (classified) rates, one cent a word in the daily edition and one and one-half cents a word, Sunday edition.

Display rates on application.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY
First and Broadway Los Angeles, Cal.

What he said of the aqueduct work is a product of a rather false necessary character space to be had but

"HOME, SWEET HOME." BY A HOUSEKEEPER.

For Wife, Mother, Daughter and Maid.

[All feasible suggestions for this page will be very much appreciated. Any pictures of attractive corners of the home or practical things will be very acceptable. How to keep house with little labor is the slogan of today and we would like the ideas of readers on the subject.]

Equipment.

Housekeeping is a business and the housekeeper can no more obtain the full quota of results without the proper equipment than can her husband in his office or factory. He could not expect his workman to turn out the maximum product without furnishing them with every time saving tool. His stenographer could not get out as many letters for him on a typewriter that had some of the keys missing or that was not in perfect running order. To save labor is to save time and every business from banking to brick making enjoys a profit in proportion to its efficiency.

The housekeeper, whether she does the work of her house herself or has a retinue of servants must have her house, which is her investment, her factory, properly equipped to turn out results in the way of service, comfort and saving. This does not mean that she should buy every new thing on the market in the way of household devices, but she should have those that will prove practical helps and money savers. Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means the administration of a house, its stewardship; spending or saving, that is whether it is money or time, or anything else, to the best possible advantage.

The Fruit Decorator.

It is not necessary to go to a great deal of expense in order to get up a very dainty and attractive luncheon. Just as expensive foods may be spoiled by the wrong sort of handling so may the simplest and most inexpensive things be made into appetizing dishes that are fit to put before the most fastidious guest. Fruits form such a large part of any luncheon menu that it taxes the ingenuity of the housewife to think up new ways of fixing them. Here is where the fruit decorator comes in as a helper. It is a simple little implement by means of which fruit such as oranges and grapefruit may be cut into the most charming little baskets and containers for salads or ices, with all sorts of little decorations and fancy edges. Apples and other solid fruits may be cut into pretty bits with this easily handled little instrument and many variations of the ever popular fruit salad produced.

The Proper Sort of Can Opener.

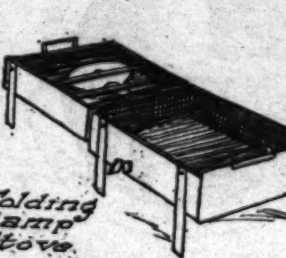
The can opener that only cuts into the top of the can is not a very good one as often it is desirable to remove the contents of the can intact which is impossible when a wide ring of tin is left around the top

as is the case when the usual opener is used. There is a can opener that cuts around the sides instead of directly on the top of the can, and this is the only practical kind. Its use is very simple and the results far surpass those of the old method. No Need of Smoky Food.

One of the drawbacks of camping is the uncomfortable, untidy, hot, hard-to-build, smoke-up-the-foed camp fire. It is not always possible to arrive at a hotel just at meal time when on a long trip and anyway you want to eat in the open. Cold lunches do get monotonous after awhile, but to get a hot meal in the usual camp style is hard and dirty, besides fuel may not always be available. A folding camp stove has been devised that makes a roadside meal a pleasure not a hardship. This little stove has two burners which are heated by gasoline and when folded up is just a compact little box with the gasoline tank inside.



Safety Can Opener



Folding Camp Stove

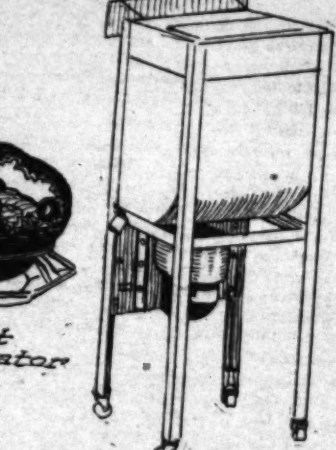
Opened it stands firmly on the ground and is so constructed that the flame cannot blow out. No fuel to gather, no smoke to spoil the dinner, just a match and a meal may be gotten as easily as at home.

The Handy Olive Pitter.

This little implement may be used for seeding olives, cherries, or other things that need it as well as for removing berry stems, pineapple eyes, defective bits of potatoes and other vegetables. It can also earn its living as a long distance spear for



Cherry Pitter



Electric Washer

pickles, olives and all such elusive things in bottles.

Small Electric Washing Machine.

A small sized electric washing machine that may stand in the bathroom is certainly an aid in keeping the baby's little things washed up.

THE COOKING CONTEST AND THE PRIZE WINNER.

The prize for the best way of cooking meat has been won by Mrs. S. Flynn, No. 6454 Santa Monica boulevard, Los Angeles, for her recipe for galatine, a splendid rolled roast. The recipe is given below.

The week of August 5 will be given to cakes and pastries and many the good cake and pie will come in, we feel sure. Don't forget to state prices of ingredients. Write on one side of paper only and address all communications to Contest Editor, The Times.

The Prize Winner.

of mutton, veal or lamb and have butcher take out all bones from the meat. Must be cut then for rolling; about 2 1/4 or 3 inches thick. Have butcher put in a few pieces of fat. Lay the meat on table and place on one side 1 dozen or 1 pint fresh oysters, 1/2 pint mushrooms, a few olives, the juice of 1/2 large lemon sprinkled over 2 teaspoons salt; spread evenly on one end of the meat; then begin to roll at the end with oysters, etc. Roll meat carefully so that the ingredients will be evenly distributed. Then roll the meat package in cheese cloth compactly, and sew firmly so that contents cannot loosen or escape during cooking. Place in baking pan with the pieces of fat and pour on 1 pint of boiling water, adding more when needed and 1 teaspoon more of salt. The meat must be well done and tender. This should be in about 2 1/2 or 3 hours. Be careful that the cloth or roast does not adhere to the pan. Pass a knife occasionally under roast and turn it over several times. When done place roast to cool, preferably at night. Carve in rather thin slices with sharp knife and carefully, and serve the following sauce with it: Add to the gravy from meat enough water to make a pint sauce, 3 tablespoons of Worcestershire sauce and more salt if needed and thicken with 1 tablespoon of flour in a little water. Meat, 35c; oysters, 35c; mushrooms, 20c; olives, 5c; gas, 5c; will serve 12.—Mrs. S. Flynn, No. 6454 Santa Monica Blvd.

DELICIOUS AND ECONOMICAL MEAT DISH.

Place in a wooden bowl or pan 25 cents worth of chopped beef. Add 1/4 can of tomatoes, the juice of small lemon, teaspoon salt, 1 egg. Mix thoroughly with the hand. Take a thick paper turn top of bag inside and out, and put the top of bag over so the juices cannot escape. Grease a baking tin, large enough to put any water in. Put into a moderately hot oven; bake from thirty to forty minutes. When done take out the bag carefully, place on a platter; then pull the paper bag out. Be sure to remove all the paper. The result will be a juicy and is good both hot or cold.—Mrs. Louise Feltstein, No. 130 South Grand ave., Room 21, Los Angeles, Cal.

DELICIOUS JELLIED MEAT.

Take 4 pigs' feet with legs to first joint—cost about 40 cents. Put in pot of water without salt and boil until bones will fall out. Lift meat carefully from liquor and set away to cool. When liquor is cold, remove grease (which is fine for frying purposes). Take a small shank of beef (about 6 pounds) and have it sawed and cut to go into kettle, and boil and remove from until meat falls into pieces. In unsalted water until meat falls into pieces of pigs' feet, seasoning well with red or white pepper and salt (cost 1 cent). Mix contents together carefully and heat to the boiling point. The beef liquor may be used for soup stock. Pour contents of pot into molds, and when cold it will turn out in shapes of most delectable jellied meat or tongue. Gas for cooking, at most, 10 cents. A company for about \$1.00 (if made into loaves, this quantity will make two large loaves).—Mrs. Elizabeth Aiken, No. 118 N. Whittier ave., Whittier, Cal.

HAMBURGER POT ROAST (ORIGINAL).

One pound hamburger steak, stale bread, 2 slices; 2 onions, seasoning salt, pepper, sage, savory, parsley; grease for frying. Cooked; 2 tablespoons of oil; serve 5 persons. Method of preparing: Put 1 large onion, chopped fine; 2 slices of stale bread, grated; salt, pepper, sage, savory and dry parsley to taste; work in about 2 tablespoons of flour; make into cakes; roll in dry flour; fry until brown in bacon drippings; then add 1 onion, chopped fine, and 1 cup of stewed tomatoes and cup of boiling water. Cover and let cook slowly for hour. Turn occasionally to prevent burning; more on hot platter; pour gravy around meat.—Mrs. Patrick Spillane, Box 351.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine

(AS REORGANIZED)

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

H. G. OTIS, President, General Manager and Editor-in-Chief.

HARRY C. CARR, Head of the Editorial Staff.

SCOPE, OBJECTS AND AIMS OF THIS MAGAZINE, AND OTHER INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND NEW READERS.

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To Contributors: In submitting matter for publication, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; otherwise, no return is not guaranteed.

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NOTE—New subscribers wishing their subscriptions to begin with the reorganized issue, may do so by specifying the date (June 30, 1917) and back numbers will be mailed accordingly, if possible.

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STRATEGIC MISTAKES OF GERMAN ARMY.

Von Moltke's Tragic Blunder. By a German Officer.

Pictures of the Day

August 4, 1917.

Fatal Blunders That Have Cost Germany a Victory.



TRAMP, trek, exodus. Dear friends and fellow-citizens, you all know these three words are good English. They illustrate the abundant richness of the language you use to express your thoughts. They come from far different sources. Tramp is of Teutonic origin, but has been in the English language for centuries. It means simply to take a walk. In the United States it has a delicious twang of American slang about it. Trek comes to us from the Dutch, through South Africa, and was almost unknown to English until the Boer war. The root signification of the word is to draw or drag, and it was used by the South Africans to mean a journey by wagon, generally drawn by oxen, across the veldt or prairies of that region. Exodus is of Greek origin, and has been in the English language ever since the Hebrew scriptures were familiar to the people. It is the oldest of all these words, for it goes back to Homer's time. It is a compound word made of ek, a preposition meaning out of, and hodos, meaning a road. The combination of the k with the aspirate makes ex.

There has been many a tramp, many a trek, and many an exodus among you humans during the ages you have occupied this earth, the beautiful home provided for you by the Father of all, the Creator of the universe. Many of these tramps have been made under compulsion. The first was when the fabled parents of the human race were driven from the fabled Paradise, which they occupied according to the beautiful legends of the Hebrew scriptures. To those who take this story literally it was the greatest tragedy in human history, when the guilty pair were driven out of the garden, and a flaming sword put in place to prevent their return.

The next notable trek was when Father

Abraham left the plains of Mesopotamia, and with empire took his way westward. This was followed by the tramp of his descendants, afterward, into Egypt. They went down few in number, and became a great multitude until the great exodus from Egypt, in which they took forty years to cross the desert before they got into the Promised Land. This was in the way of a compulsory trek, too, for the Egyptians who had held them in slavery and were not willing to let them go at last fairly thrust them out. The psalmist singing about this event in after time said, "Egypt was glad at their departure, for they were afraid of them."

So you humans have been trekking, tramping or making exodus through all the ages. It finally came to the trek of Columbus across the ocean, discovering a new world, followed by the little company in the Mayflower, who founded this great republic of which you are all so proud to be members at this time. There have been many other tramps, treks or exoduses made by you humans too numerous to mention, and you are evidently not done trekking yet.

There is a story told in history that Philip, King of Macedon, rounded up at one time during his reign a great bunch of trouble-makers, reformers, strikers, I Won't Works, and undesirables generally, and huddled the whole bad lot into one community, which he called Poneropolis, or the city of the bad. It was not a bad thing to do, for there he left them to their own devices, to govern themselves as they pleased. They were free to work or not to work, free to make any combinations they liked, free to govern themselves in their own way according to their own sweet will, as they might agree among themselves if any agreement was possible among such a lot of thoroughly selfish humans.

This is the thought that has stimulated your Eagle to make his little scream for you this morning. It is a long call since Philip of Macedon rounded up these discontented in the city of the bad, and thus freed the good Macedonians from these trouble-makers that were in every way hindering their progress and making life a burden to people of peaceable disposition. The thought grew out of the last great trek recorded in human history, a thing of yesterday which reminds one in a lively way of the first great trek when

Adam and Eve were driven out of the Garden of Eden. This last trek in the annals of time was made from Bisbee, Ariz., where a lot of irreconcilables, undesirables, trouble-makers and fomenters of discontent were driven out of a community where there are two jobs for every person at good wages, making life comparatively easy in a world where men have to "eat their bread in the sweat of their face." Since the first Won't Work struck in the Garden of Eden and was driven forth into a waste howling wilderness, your Eagle thinks this was just poetic justice really softened by human compassion. They ought to have been done with as Philip of Macedon did with his bunch of irreconcilables. They were really dealt with too leniently. Instead of being sent to a land of comparative plenty, if even-handed justice had been done they would have been rushed to some desert spot, there unloaded and the cars that carried them all returned and the bunch of bad ones left to their own devices. It would have been a case of sink or swim, survive or perish, or rather a case of root, hog, or die.

The world is full of irreconcilables, and America just now seems to be a paradise for these trouble-makers, fomenters of discontent, lazy, selfish undesirables, who not only will not work but refuse to let others do the work of the world. Your Eagle, brethren, is the bird of freedom and does not believe in coercion of any kind except to make the bad let the good alone. Your Eagle would never coerce any man to work. He believes St. Paul was perfectly right when he said, "If any man will not work, neither let him eat." Whether you believe that St. Paul was inspired when he said this or not, it was surely wise enough to be of divine origin, for that would bring the recalcitrant to terms in short order. Instead of that the government ordered this bunch of irreconcilables fed at the public expense. That is just exactly what they wanted. Feed an I.W.W. without his earning what he eats, and he will be content anywhere on earth or anywhere in hades.

The last word in the above paragraph calls to the Eagle's mind a story which illustrates the philosophy of these undesirables, and shows the right way to deal with them. The story is that of a trouble-maker who died on earth and in due time reached the bank of the Styx, was ferried across that sluggish stream by old Charon

in his boat, where he soon made the acquaintance of "Dismal Dis." The devil took his record, and seeing that it was a bad one, ordered him to be interned in about the hottest spot in the bad place. He raised such a howl and made such much trouble for his keepers and disturbed the other occupants of the place so that hell became a thousand times worse than it had ever been before. Complaints reached the ears of the devil every moment of time. Notice there is no morning, noon and night down there; it is all night. Each time a complaint reached his Satanic Majesty he ordered some new punishment worse than the other inflicted upon this Sam Gompersite, fomentor of discontent, trouble-maker and I Won't Work generally, until finally the patience of the devil himself gave out, and he said, "Oh, bosh! Give the fellow a mess of fire and put him outside the gates, where he can start a hell of his own."

This is no time to parley with these trouble-makers. They will have to be dealt with with a strong iron hand of authority. It will not do to send men like Gov. Hunt to bring about a reconciliation between the unreconcilable elements of these fomenters of discontent. Weinstock, up in the Santa Clara Valley, is another misfit appointed by the Governor of California to reconcile the unreconcilables to their job, and just as Brandeis on the Supreme Bench of the United States, is just as much out of place as the devil would be if he were taken to heaven. He has liberated the arch-irreconcilables, the leader of all the I Won't Works, and her he-companion, Emma Goldman and Berkman, justly condemned by another court to incarceration so as to give the world a little chance to breathe.

Let us have either a Poneropolis where these people can work out their own wills in their own way, or follow the example of the devil, and let them go off by themselves and start a hell of their own. Your Eagle thinks that the Sahara Desert, or one of the islands in the Philippine archipelago, would be an excellent place of exile for this whole bunch.

Your for peace and quiet in America,



THE LANCER

IT IS curious what a high value we set upon a dinner in our company. Some people expect to purchase expert advice and valuable concessions with a mere dinner. A dinner is evidently regarded as the outward and visible sign of a friendship that has the right to be exacting. Why make a professional visit to a lawyer and perhaps incur a \$50 fee when by asking the chap to a dinner, one can cull all the advice gratis? And the doctor, too. It is so simple to ask him and his wife to dinner and then cadge a little free advice about the recalcitrant stomach.

There is an attractive bachelor in town who has publicly struck on the question. He says he is the victim of persons who want \$10 worth of Cadillac in exchange for an inferior dinner and the bargain is not good enough.

Newspaper men suffer in a like manner. Artless souls will confidently expect \$100 worth of free publicity in exchange for three courses, a drink and a cigar.

And every woman knows the man who expects to purchase quite intimate privileges in exchange for a luxurious feed. The town is full of them.

Cynics are apt to be very suspicious about an invitation to dinner nowadays. It might be so expensive. It undermines one's faith in one's personal attractions so uncomfortably. It is dismal to receive an effervescent dinner invitation and then find one is expected to work it out professionally.

There is the famous case of the lawyer, who had been sedulously pumped for free advice throughout a dinner party, who politely sent in his bill afterwards. The indignant host promptly sent the lawyer a bill for his dinner. And everybody sympathized with the host. The lawyer was a mercenary old grouch!

And there was the case of the clever musician who was asked out to dine, but found he was required to entertain the guests. He, too, sent in his bill. He is most unpopular with hostesses now.

Rest for the Wicked.

It is a fatal thing to have a reputation for witty conversation and sparkling repartee. Perfectly ghastly to live up to. A hostess will wear such a dreadfully reproachful look when the victim is not the life and soul of the party. She will elaborately explain that she don't know what is the matter with dear May or poor Arthur—they are usually so bright! She regards it as a personal affront when they don't sparkle at her dinner party.

To give them due credit, they mostly try. That's the tragedy of it. No rest for the wicked. And the guests wonder where they got their reputation.

I Knew Him When. . . .

A favorite sport just now is recalling the modest pasts of prominent people. During one afternoon I acquired any amount of pathetic information on this subject. It is an awful mistake to go on living in the place one rose to prominence in.

"Oh, yes, she's quite a celebrity now, but I knew her when she lived in our road. She used to treat her baby shamefully. Lock it up in the house while she went downtown. Drew a clock face marking noon, and would tell the poor lamb it might eat the bread and milk she had left for it when the clock got round to that place. And now she is actually lecturing on the proper upbringing of children."

"Talk about side. How does the chap get away with it? I knew him when he first arrived here ten years ago without a bean. He used to drive a laundry wagon and he owes my mother for some lost sheets to this day. And here he is talking about putting up for Congress. A fine Congressman he will make."

"Leader of society! Ugh! When she lived on our block she used to do the family washing and go around in curl papers. If it hadn't have been for their luck in selling that corner lot like they did, she'd be doing it now. And the things she used to hang out on that line. My word! And now they write her clothes up in the paper. Why, that woman has come to me begging for the loan of a coat to go downtown. And now you'd think she never knew me."

"Society clubman, indeed. I knew him when he didn't know what a dress suit looked like. Golf! Bah, he used to think checkers in our back parlor good enough for him in them days. And he cheated at that. Where does he get his money from? That's what I want to know. He ain't come into a fortune that I know of. Putting on them airs, it makes me sick."

"Oh, yes, she's quite the lady now. Her first husband was in a little grocery business—them children was his. But afterwards, with the money he left her, she managed to catch that officer fellow, Capt. Something-or-other. And to hear them talk now you'd think they never had any but military associations. Always talking about army posts and their friend, the colonel. You can't mention groceries in their presence, they don't know what you mean. That boy used to deliver the orders and them girls used to work in the store. But since the captain died they all took his name and you'd think they'd been army people for generations."

You know the sort of conversation. "Why, I knew Heinz when he only had one pickle." And it seems to give such peculiar gratification. The price of fame. We can scarcely claim to have attained prominence until there is someone to boast he knew us when. . . .

Civilization.

We like to wax sarcastic about civilization—the wretched thing hasn't an ounce of character left. But, as a matter of fact, civilization has done a good deal for us. For one thing it has abolished whiskers, appendices, many of the more disconcerting commandments, snuff, triple petticoats, mid-day dinners, diaries, smallpox pits, three-volume novels, vapors, mittens, large families, nightshirts and monarchy.

And now it is restoring masculinity to

medals and braid—it's only chance of surviving with dignity. It will soon restore our svelte lines with a clever international shortage of food.

And it has given us life insurance, by which our sorrowing relatives may be comforted; fire insurance which relieves us of liability to the mortgagee; chewing gum which hampers conversation; Billy Sunday, who teaches us that religion pays; women's clubs which harbor the conscience of the nation; fashion shows which militate against miserliness; Liberty bonds which make patriotism profitable; the Red Cross which occupies the unemployed; home-gardening which produces honest sweat; liberty which demands so much work to get it and so much discipline to hold it; politicians who can provide profitable sinecures for derelict relatives; germs which modify our courage; cold cures that inspire faith and hope; aviation which multiplies young and attractive widows; grand opera first-nights which give us social eclat, and the war which teaches us geography.

I have no patience with the people who decry civilization. Civilization is all right. It is gradually abolishing tombstones. It may yet abolish wedding presents and self-conscious stomachs. Civilization makes so many things possible. Why, time was when the average man had six children and one wife. See how times are changing.

A Tobacco Advertisement.

There is something that goes very much against the grain in a certain brief movie film that is being run to advertise a brand of tobacco. It is a battle picture, showing all the horrors of an engagement. A young hero is shown severely wounded and the Red Cross bearers find him in a dying condition. They give him water and his last gasp seems to have come. Then they put a pipe in his mouth with the particular brand of tobacco carefully in evidence, and the hero is seen to revive at once and spring back to vitality.

It's a good advertisement, but somehow it seems pretty small to exploit the tragedies of the battlefield for such a purpose. It is all very well for the soldiers themselves to make an heroic joke of their sufferings, but it is quite another matter when the thing is exploited for advertising purposes. It rings false. It is cheap and nasty.

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California, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS
The United States Magazine
August 4, 1917
Real Life by the Great Western Sea. In Paragraphs.

THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE.

Aids to Good Health. By M. S. W.

Footwear in War and Peace.

OUR own War Department and also the army boards of all nations at war have given considerable attention to the footwear of the armies. The different makes, shapes and materials for socks have been put to all kinds of experimentation to find the best. Socks have also been compared to the Italian substitute for socks, namely strips of cotton, dipped in melted tallow. Those troops who are used to these strips and have the knack of putting them on in the right way, seem to think they are preferable to socks—at least to the kind of socks they know.

The shoes specialized for our troops have been changed several times during the Mexican expedition and during the maneuvers. It is said that our troops in France have three different types of shoes to try out. In the trenches one pair of shoes is said to last about one week, so there is ample opportunity to try them out.

Army men say that the soldier's usefulness is reduced 50 per cent. if his feet and shoes are not up to the best standards. The men's feet are inspected by the officers and the field chiropodists twice a week. Where they have mess tables convenient, the men stand on the tables, facing outward. The inspectors then walk around the tables, looking at the front of the feet up to the knee. The men then face inward, away from the edge, and the inspection of the heel and the back part of the foot takes place. After that the foot is lifted and the soles pass in review. If the feet of the men are not washed too scrupulously every day of the week, this inspection certainly makes it sure twice a week, and cleanliness is in itself a long step toward sound feet.

It is a real pity that such intelligent supervision is not in force for our civilian population, especially for the women of the nation. No soldier would ever pass the enlistment inspection with feet in such condition as are those of a great percentage of our women. The consequent waste of usefulness throughout the nation is tremendous. Food-waste can not be mentioned in the same breath.

The Cost of Footwear.

Shoes sell at a high price at the present date; but all things considered, the shoe that does not give good and comfortable service costs more in many other ways than in the purchase price. Let us look upon what it entails:

- (1.) A shoe that does not fit comfortably never wears well.
- (2.) The wearer's usefulness is reduced not 50 per cent. but nearer 75 per cent. or even more.
- (3.) A person afflicted with bad feet never escapes irritated nerves; much comfort and pleasure is lost out of life.
- (4.) Irritated nerves soon bring conditions that call for the doctor where bills must be laid to the shoes.
- (5.) The chiropodist and his bills.

To whom can the country appeal for guidance in this matter? Is there not sense enough left in us to take a reasonable stand against such a widespread lack of judgment? Will not the thinking women of the land step forward and speak out against the waste?

The present war is waged for democracy; are the shoes we wear a token of this spirit among us? Are they a liberation of the forces of the land, or are they a hindrance?

The country over both men and women seem willing to follow the decree of the senseless fashions in footwear that are each season introduced by the shoe manufacturers, whose profits depend upon the greatest sale of shoes that give the shortest service. They will produce as long as we buy. The reform must come from ourselves.

Infantile Paralysis.

Dr. William T. Jenkins, a well known physician, who since 1892 has held many prominent positions in the medical service of the city of New York, is out in Physical Culture with an article on infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) in which he claims that it arises from a fungus toxin.

Pasteur was the first man to study the fungi and their toxins. He found that these toxins cause a number of diseases both in plants and animals. Among the fungi he investigated was the silk worm disease

which at that time threatened with destruction the silk industry of France. He found the fungus that caused the destruction and he died from the paralysis it brought on in him. "He was the first and most distinguished victim of poliomyelitis the history furnishes. Some one will perhaps question this statement, but it matters little," says Dr. Jenkins.

Pasteur's work on fermentation and fungi and on heat sterilization was the most brilliant demonstration that the fungi were destructive to vegetable, insect and animal life, and that heat destroys their toxins.

Dr. Jenkins pays a high tribute to Pasteur whose work laid the foundation for a great change in the science of medicine. His discoveries inspired Sir Joseph Lister in his great work. Antiseptic surgery, the science of bacteriology, biochemistry, mycology, modern sanitation and preventive medicine have taken their start from Pasteur's early work.

The doctor reminds us that temperature, moisture and environment have a great influence upon the development of these organisms. They are parasitical on every living thing from plants to man, each individual thing having his own fungus, according to his kind. Their toxins cause very serious diseases and death both in man and beast. They are especially malignant in children under unfavorable hygienic conditions.

It is especially the mould fungi of cereals that we must beware against. They are the unrecognized origin of enteric and gangrenous diseases in man and beast. They are the real cause of infantile paralysis. Their toxin is of the type of strychnine, a milligram dose acts as a poison as speedily as a dose of strychnine, by the mouth or hypodermically.

"By its action on myoneural junctions and the plain muscular fibers of arterioles, hemorrhage is caused in brain centers and cord, resulting in paralysis and frequently in death."

Dr. Jenkins states further that "the majority of diseases of childhood are the results of products of mould fungi." They are carried by the air, water, food and the diseased person, but that food is the most serious of all mediums, cereals being the most frequent carrier. It is at the same time the most easily watched and controlled, because it is sterilized by heat. The safest and surest preventive is therefore thorough care and attention to all foods and their sterilization by cooking.

Because of this origin of infantile paralysis in the toxin of a fungus he does not believe in quarantining the patients any more than in so treating a person that has been poisoned in any other way.

The doctor then tells of his experience last summer when the infantile paralysis scare was on in New York City and its suburbs when he "had the opportunity of observing a number of real and suspected cases of poliomyelitis. I had previously had extensive experience in seeking the causes of death resulting from poisons and wounds as well as care and treatment of so-called infectious and contagious diseases in children at one of the largest Department of Health hospitals of New York City. In some of these diseases the specific organism is known. In many of them it is only suspected. In all of them there are important missing links. . . . I found a very interesting field for investigation and therefore seized the opportunity to work in a local suburban infected area. The outbreak had begun in a borough of the greater city of New York in a very unsanitary district. The number of cases and its spread had caused a terrible panic among inexperienced officials.

"I saw several true cases of poliomyelitis, as well as many that were not, if the pathological paralysis is a constant result of the disease. There were few real cases as compared with the suspects. The paralysis of small groups of extensor muscles was accompanied by contraction of opposing flexor muscles. This was true in cases where the respiratory muscles were involved. The sphincters in all cases were contracted. By permission of the attending physician in two cases, and independently in one case of my own, I used the hot bath, completely submerging the child, beginning at a temperature of 100 deg., and raising it rapidly to 105 deg., continuing that temperature for two minutes. Aside from the increased pain from hyperaesthesia there was no discomfort, and the bath was followed by im-

mediate relaxation of contracted muscles, and in each case the child showed immediate improvement, slept well and frequently took nourishment which it had refused before. The temperature fell, the child could be handled with less discomfort, and after the third or fourth bath, usually at intervals of three hours, was entirely relieved of painful muscular contraction. Mineral oil was administered, in the same quantity as castor oil, and repeated every hour if necessary, relieving intestinal stasis.

"If the disease is due to a fungus, the heat of the bath, apart from its general physiological effect upon the human body, sterilizes the surface of the body, promotes diaphoresis and elimination of the poison (if it is a soluble toxin.) The hot bath treatment is based upon Weisner's experiment on *Penicillium glaucinum*. . . . A bath at 105 deg. F. is destructive to this fungus. It means sterilization. . . .

"The proper development of the physical body under sanitary conditions presents the simplest defense against all disease, but when this alone is not sufficient, the proper application of heat will conduce not only to prevention but cure of diseases of the infantile paralysis type."

[Baltimore American:] Manager: That new play of ours is going to be a scream. Critic: If you intend trying it on the dog you will find it more of a howl.

The Water That Isn't Water

Are You Efficient?

Not to the degree you might be unless your kidneys are doing their work. Our ancestors walked and rode horse-back or in jolting vehicles. We live on "shock absorbers" and gradually but surely our "internal economies" are storing up the waste poisons which vigorous exercise should eliminate. We try by Turkish baths and Swedish massage to counteract this.

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Alcoholic poisoning—as well as the functional disorders of men and women—is quickly benefited by the free use of this marvelous Natural Spring Water.

It is not a laxative.

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510 MERRITT BUILDING
60476 Los Angeles, Cal. Main 1472

Free Testimonials From People of Experience Who Appreciate Glasses:

Mr. Joseph Cook, a prominent druggist on Downey Avenue, says: "I never knew what sight and comfort glasses could afford until I had Dr. C. C. Logan, leading oculist and optician, now at 341 South Spring Street, fit my eyes with his special ground-to-fit eye glasses. I hardly realize that I am wearing glasses."

Mr. Richard H. Ewart, director of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Institute, New York City, says: "I have been fitted by the most celebrated oculists in the world but I never knew what sight and comfort eye glasses could afford until Dr. C. C. Logan of the Toric Optical Company, now at 341 South Spring Street, fitted my eyes with his new system of fitting eyes without the use of drops and in one examination."

Whether you need Toric Lenses or Kryptok Bifocals, we are prepared to measure and grind them correctly. Whether you pay \$2.00 for simple lenses or \$15.00 for the best and most expensive Kryptok or Toric Bifocals, you are assured of the lenses that will be the best for your eyes.—Adv.

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The handicap of deafness can now be overcome and the working mechanism of the ear again respond to sound vibration by the use of the Little Gem Ear Phone, enabling even those very deaf to easily hear ordinary conversations.

Our agency for the Little Gem Ear Phone has proved highly successful, as is evidenced by the daily positive proofs of increased beneficial results that are being obtained by the many we have sold the Little Gem Ear Phone to, and which causes us to most highly recommend its use to all who are afflicted with deafness.

Free private demonstration at our office or free home demonstration on request. Ask, or write for booklet, "Cause True Ear to Hear," which explains everything. Tell your deaf friends.

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Restores vigor and vim to those suffering from rundown conditions, when drugs fail to have any effect.

Treatment consists of: **MASSAGE, ORTHOPATHY, CHIROPRACTIC, SPONDYLOTHETAPY, ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY, PHYSICAL CULTURE, DIET, HYDROTHERAPY**, including: Electric-Light, Vapor, Herbal, Fine Needle, Nausea and all other medicated Baths. Treatment rooms and rooms for resident patients are sunny and steam-heated. Outside patients treated from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. **NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE AND SANITARIUM OF CALIFORNIA, INC.**, 1519 South Grand Ave. DR. CARL SCHULTZ, President. Phone: Home 10993; Broadway 3707. Free Health Lecture every Thursday, 8 p.m. Public invited.

Tobacco Habit Easily Overcome

A New Yorker of wide experience has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and quickly banished with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, B 160, Station E, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after tobacco craving is conquered, calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, many vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous, irritable feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

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Hundreds restored to health without tapping. Many references. Removed without the knife. A large number successfully treated. References. And all painful diseases quickly relieved. References.

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Call on us for relief.

There are numerous Arch Supporters put on the market to correct flat feet that are made over a form, and in some cases answer the purpose. There is no ready-made Arch Support manufactured in this way that will give the desired results in more than 10 per cent. of the cases. The reason is that there are different ligaments in the foot that may be affected and thus cause pain in the various joints. Our Arch Supports are made by perfect measurements and are guaranteed to relieve every case.

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731 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles

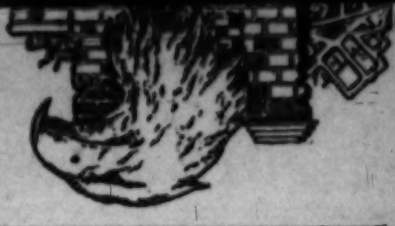
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Abraham left the plains of Mesopotamia, and with empire took his way westward. This was followed by the tramp of his descendants, afterward, into Egypt. They went down few in number, and became a great multitude until the great exodus from Egypt, in which they took forty years to cross the desert before they got into the Promised Land. This was in the way of a great triumph, but it was not a triumph at all. It was a triumph only in the eyes of those who were not there. It was a triumph only in the eyes of those who were not there. It was a triumph only in the eyes of those who were not there.



STRATEGIC MISTAKES OF GERMAN ARMY.

Von Moltke's Tragic Blunder. By a German Officer.

THE war in Europe now approaches its third anniversary, yet the military situation is such that a decisive action, a campaign that would lead to victory and peace, can not be expected within the immediate future.

When the war started, Germany was confronted with the necessity of waging war on two fronts. Russia in the east and France in the west. This was provided for. The general staff had worked out plans for just such a contingency.

It was to be strategic offensive against France and strategic defensive against Russia.

The plan was to rapidly enter France, force it to its knees and then swing around and beat Russia.

If this plan had been carried out successfully, the war would have been won by Germany by the end of the year 1914.

Now, then, what are the causes of the failure of the plan and the consequent dragging on of this interminable war?

First of all, certain mistakes and blunders on the part of the German high command in carrying out and properly coordinating the various parts of the general plan of campaign. Now that they are past history, we can easily see them and point out what should have been done.

Time was the great factor to begin with. By its excellent organization Germany could mobilize its field force and have it on the French frontier several days sooner than France. The advance through Luxembourg and Belgium started according to schedule, but the unexpectedly vigorous opposition of the Belgians caused the irreparable loss of valuable days and led to the initial blunder of major magnitude, the one that knocked the original plan into a cocked hat.

The German armies should have marched rapidly through Belgium to the sea and entered along the several lines of communication at one and the same time into France, enveloping Paris and cutting off the line of frontier fortifications extending from Verdun southeast to Belfort and the Swiss border. By the end of September they would have occupied all of France as far south as the line of the Loire, from Switzerland to the ocean at Nantes. The frontier forts would then have been assaulted from front and rear and forced to surrender together with the numerous forces assembled there by the French and the reduction of Paris and other enveloped fortresses would have been merely a question of weeks.

That the French government thoroughly understood the situation, and the feasibility of the plan, is proved among other things by the removal of the government, and all its records, treasure, etc., to Bordeaux, where they remained until after the danger was past.

How near this plan came to be successful can be seen by the fact that the German armies reached the Marne by the end of the first week in September.

Moltke Responsible.

Moltke "the nephew of his uncle," was Chief of Staff and was responsible for the great mistake of not properly extending the line to the ocean and permitting the advance before the German right flank rested safely on the coast and could co-operate with the other columns marching south according to programme.

When the army of the German Crown Prince, passing through Luxembourg, had taken Longwy and reached the line of Barle Duc and the armies of Bulow, Hausen and Kluck had advanced through Belgium by their several routes to Vitry le Francois, Coulommiers and points in the vicinity of Paris, the armies forming the right wing should have reached the Seine, at the seaport of Le Havre, Rouen and west as far as Paris.

Their line of march was to have been by way of Dunkirk, Calais, Abbeville, Daple, etc., but on account of the delay at Liege, this was entirely omitted and Kluck, marching by way of Lille, towards Paris, according to schedule, found his right flank in the air, when he arrived at the line of the Marne.

Had Moltke delayed Kluck's advance two or three days, so that the original plan could have been carried out and German armies had occupied the territory intervening between him and the coast, he could not have been flanked and the Germans

would not have met defeat at the Marne.

The campaign as originally planned by Germany was lost. With the retirement to the line of the Aisne, there began the trench warfare that we have witnessed, with its indecisive results, for three years.

Offensive Becomes Defensive.

While tactically offensive on many points of the long line, and on frequent occasions, the German warfare in France became strategically defensive.

Offensive action was switched to Russia.

The entire plan had to be reversed.

Moltke showed his ineptitude as a great military leader, not only in his failure to correct the hitch caused by the delay at Liege, but also in the arrangements made to hold off the Russians and prevent their invasion of East Prussia.



General von Moltke, Chief of Staff who blundered at the Marne.

Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Germany at the disposal of Mackensen, he could have taken, not only Saloniki and the littoral of the North Aegean Sea, but overrun all Greece. By stopping the campaign short of its logical conclusion, Falkenhayn made a great mistake. The result has been that the French and English got a foothold in Saloniki and after much unnecessary backing and filling pocketed Greece on their part.



Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

The Russian mobilization advanced much more rapidly than calculated by the German general staff. Siberian and East Russian army corps were encountered together with those of the western governments and Poland at the very beginning of the war, and they took the initiative with such strength and rapidity that the plans for a strategic defensive, with its necessary tactical offensive, did not meet the requirements.

Austria Fails to Hold Her End.

Austria had been counted on to draw off the weight of the Russian attack and hold them until German armies could be freed in France, but Austria failed. Austria even failed in its campaign in Serbia.

It was only when supreme command in the east was given to Hindenburg that matters improved for the Germans on that front.

After these initial disasters to Moltke's plan of campaign on both fronts, he was removed from office and Falkenhayn became chief of staff, and as such responsible for the conduct of the war.

In the east, the German advance had come to a stop on the line Riga, Dunaburg, Pinsk, Tarnopol, while the Austrians were holding the line south, through Galicia, to the Rumanian border. With the entry of Bulgaria into the war on the side of Germany and Austria a new campaign was carried into Serbia and that country, as well as Montenegro and Albania, as far south as Avlona, conquered in record time by the allied forces under the command of Mackensen.

Falkenhayn Lacked Foresightedness.

This victorious campaign was stopped before its logical end, and another great strategical error was committed. All requirements of strategy required absolutely the occupation of Saloniki. It was not done. With the combined armies of Bulgaria,

Meantime Hindenburg and Mackensen, that is to say the entire east front, were allowed to slumber on their laurels and favorable opportunities for an advance along the Baltic towards Petrograd were let go by the board—another strategical mistake of gravity, because the control of the Baltic, by capturing the Russian coast, would have relieved Germany's position immensely in the north and might have resulted in a separate peace with Russia, in which case the entire force of Germany could have been brought to bear on France and the war would have been won.

Falkenhayn did not see it that way. He lacked the foresightedness of a great military leader.

Instead of giving Hindenburg and Mackensen a free hand on their fronts, he launched a new campaign in France. All available troops were thrown against Verdun, in order to take that strong position and cut off Paris from the eastern lines of permanent defense. The attempt was unsuccessful and the time lost gave the Russians the opportunity to reorganize and make their great offensive in Galicia.

Hindenburg Steps in the Breach.

So Falkenhayn went the way of Moltke and Hindenburg was given control.

His eyes are turned to the east. He had, however, to take the situation, as he found it, as his predecessors had left it to him. Fine chances for success had been allowed to slip by, many opportunities for decisive results were past and irrevocably gone. He had to form a new plan of action for himself. What that plan is, can be seen in a general way and appears to be as follows.

The German War Plan.

Shorten the line in France, as far as possible, without endangering the coal-iron section, which with its industries is of great value to Germany. Remain there on the defensive strategically, while making as many and as forceful tactical offenses as

his means in men and material permit. Go after the Russians with might and main. Drive them from the Baltic, invade Southern Russia and take the coast of the Black Sea. The Russian fleets in both these seas would then fall into his hands, or be destroyed. Go to it strong and heavy and force them to make peace. In this he has been delayed by the revolution in Russia, but now that they are fighting again, the Germans have the advantage of the disturbed conditions there and the disaffection of Finland in the north and the Caucasus and Ukraine in the south, all three of which countries have declared their independence from Russia, their oppressor.

Part of his defensive campaign on the west front is the unrestricted submarine warfare, which apparently is of considerable effect in limiting the transportation of munitions, war material and supplies to the French and English. Whether it comes up to the German expectations or not, we have no means to tell. From the point of view of the German General Staff, the entrance of the United States into the war is of no immediate importance, as no large number of troops to materially aid the French can be expected on that front before next year.

By that time, Hindenburg, no doubt, hopes to have eliminated Russia and to be able to give his undivided attention to the west. We shall see!

Morose.
Brain a whirling—Mad as a hatter.
Insanity lies before my eyes—
Guns and Daggers, Gas or Rope—
Anyone to settle Hope—
Suicide or Prison Walls
To beckon Peace, I hear their calls,
Shining barrel against my head—
Flashing dagger, Crimson red,
Fumes of Gas my Soul do seek,
Rope entwined, I'm growing weak—
Stronger—stronger is their call—
I am losing faith in all.
Mind unraveled—Laid in the sod.
On the way to meet my God.
IVAN KAHN.

CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS

Real Life by the Great Western Sea. In Paragraphs.

Marvelous Development.
MINISTER on a recent Sunday in a Los Angeles church made the statement that the Imperial Valley seventeen years ago was a wilderness covered with brush and inhabited only by horned toads, lizards, coyotes and other "varmints." Now the valley contains 500,000 population living in several important towns and cities, or on thousands of fertile farms that produce crops exceeded nowhere and seldom matched either in their abundance or their value. He capped the climax by the statement that a large majority of the men were graduates of universities or colleges, nearly all young men who had finished their courses in the present century.

Patriotic Railroad Men.
ACCORDING to a statement emanating from the Southern Pacific offices in San Francisco, about twelve days after the call for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan was issued railroad employees on the Southern Pacific system had subscribed a total of \$1,219,000.

Among the large Southern Pacific subscriptions were: Mr. and Mrs. William Sproule, \$25,000; Chief Counsel William F. Herrin, \$24,000; Vice-President E. O. McCormick and family, \$10,500; Chief Engineer William Hood, \$5000; Claims Attorney D. R. Sessions, \$5000; Assistant Chief Engineer J. Q. Barlow, \$2000; Vice-President and General Manager W. R. Scott, \$2000; Auditor T. O. Edwards, \$1100; A. D'Heur, manager fuel department, \$1000; Dr. F. K. Ainsworth, chief surgeon, \$1000; R. J. Clancy, assistant to the general manager, \$1000; Superintendent of Transportation G. F. Richardson, \$1000; H. P. Thrall, inspector of transportation service, \$1000; D. P. Kellogg, superintendent of motive power at Sacramento, \$1000.

This record "sticks fiery off" indeed compared with the records made by all the Comperites and all the other fomenters of discontent, mostly traitors to the United States.

Discovery of Ancient Art.
REMARKABLE discovery is reported from Santa Fe, N. M., including relics of pottery and other ancient art made by Earl Morris excavating pueblo ruins at Aztec for the American Museum of Natural History. The discovery includes sixty pieces of rare pottery, over 20,000 carved red and black stone beads, baskets, matting, knives, battle-axes and other stone implements. In the discovery were turquoise beads, mosaics and shell ornaments clasped among the finest ever excavated in the Southwest. Corn cobs with grains, tassels and husks were found intact, also beans and bean pods, pumpkin seeds, pine cones, cotton fiber, yucca leaves, rushes, cotton yarn and cloth, sandals, snowshoes, beaver teeth and bones of animals, also human beings, one a complete skeleton. These are very interesting in every way, and ought to be kept in the Southwest, where they belong.

Where Fruits Grow in California.
ACCORDING to a bulletin of the State Horticultural Commission, Butte leads all the other counties in California in bearing almonds, with an acreage of 3508. Colusa leads in non-bearing trees, with 2500, and Butte excels Yolo by only eight acres. Santa Cruz leads all the other counties in bearing apples, with 15,800 acres. San Bernardino has the largest acreage of non-bearing apples, 6904. Santa Cruz is first in bearing apricots, with 3561 acres, while Riverside leads in non-bearing, 4823 acres. Los Angeles is first in berries, 7764 acres. In cherries Santa Clara leads, with 1970 in bearing, and 2000 acres non-bearing. Fresno is first in figs, with 2919 acres, and Merced second, with 1315. Butte county also leads in bearing olives, with 1700 acres, while Tulare leads in non-bearing, with 2760. Tulare has 7850 acres of bearing peaches and Los Angeles leads in non-bearing acreage, with 3716 acres. Sacramento county is a great pear district, with 3100 acres in bearing trees, and Los Angeles has 3233 acres in non-bearing trees. Placer County has 6000 acres of bearing plums, and Solano 1520 acres of non-bearing trees. Santa Clara county leads the world in prune trees, with 61,611 acres of bearing prunes, and 4723 acres non-bearing. Orange has

11,850 acres of bearing walnuts, and Los Angeles County 6509 non-bearing.

Wake Up, Izaak Walton!
IN THE latter part of July a great halibut run was off the coast of Southern California. F. S. Volk of Ocean Park pier one morning baited three hooks on three poles with nice fresh anchovy. The halibut responded to the invitation to free lunch in a unanimous decision. Volk saw all the three poles attacked at the same moment. How was one lone fisherman to handle all three at once? He tried to solve the trouble by lifting one pole in each hand. Halibut is a big fish, and Mr. Volk soon found out that they were too heavy for him to handle. Then a jerk on both poles and he almost lost both, as well as his own equilibrium. He saved himself by letting go of one pole, which swept into the ocean with a great swish. The fisherman managed to land one halibut, and then went to rescue the pole that had been untouched. After the reel was hauled in, a larger halibut than the first came into sight, and was duly landed with the aid of a small boy and a gaff. The truthfulness of fishermen has been proverbial time out of mind, so there is no room to doubt the story told by this fisherman. Having landed both his fish, he jumped into a boat and rowed out to retrieve the lost pole, its gear and fish. When he brought in the tangled line he found a terribly fatigued halibut held fast to the hook. When Volk got back to the pier and weighed his catch he found he had one eight-pound halibut, the first landed, the second weighed twelve and a half pounds, and the third twenty pounds. This is surely the paradise of fishermen.

An Ill Wind.
THAT was a very ill wind that swept the forests of the Santa Barbara Mountains along the southern slopes of the Coast Range through the Carpinteria Valley with a fire the other day, but oil seepage discovered in the track of the fire makes this ill wind blow a great deal of good. The fire swept through the public domain, and now a new oil belt of more than 1000 acres has been located.

Y.M.C.A. Building at Harbor.
WORK is now actively going on on a new building for the Y.M.C.A. for the naval training station at the harbor. The structure is 40x112 feet on the ground, divided into eleven rooms, one an auditorium 40x50 feet, with a class room and shower baths convenient to the athletic field. The whole will cost about \$6000.

Treating Citrus Culls.
A COMPANY at Upland promoted by local capitalists organized several months ago to work on culls of the carefully-graded citrus fruits reports that it has handled 200,000 pounds of culls this season. The company deals principally with the treatment of orange peel, and has perfected a machine for doing the work.

Big Bond Issue.
THE Southern California Edison Company is planning actively for expending \$3,000,000 on its hydroelectric plant in Big Creek and a transmission line to Los Angeles city. This is part of the bond money to be raised in an authorized issue of \$10,000,000. The rest of the money will be used for paying obligations on the stock of the Mt. Whitney Power and Electric Corporation, also for refunding bonds of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, and for paying outstanding notes of the Edison company.

California Canning Industry.
EVERY cannery of every kind of food product in California is busy as a dog at dinner time when the trouble-makers will permit them to work. Every kind of labor is getting better wages than last year. Tuna fishermen receive twice as much for their fish this year as last, and California sardine fishermen are earning three times as much as before. Fruit is costing the canneries two or three times as much as last year. The California Packing Corporation reports the sales so far this year 60 per cent larger than for the corresponding period a

year ago. If orders continue to come in as they have been doing, the corporation will do a business of \$50,000,000.

Yucca Mining Activity.
AT YUCCA (Ariz.) the McCracken Silver-Lead Mines Company is planning one of the most complete concentrating mills in the country. The plant is now under way and will soon be finished, and will have a total capacity of 100 tons a day. It expects to make a net profit of \$5000 per week.

Increased Cost of Railroad.
R. J. CLANCY, assistant to the general manager of the Southern Pacific, is credited with the statement that the increase in cost of a Mallet consolidated locomotive over that of two years ago would buy a 160-acre farm at \$125 an acre, build a \$5000 residence on it, and pay for \$2500 worth of implements and farm machinery, for twenty-five dairy cows at \$75 each, leaving \$700 for teams and wagons, \$1500 for an automobile, and there would still be a nest-egg of \$150 for incidentals. This is the increased cost of one locomotive.

California Lawmakers.
A SAN FRANCISCO periodical says: "In California, bills were lobbied through (the last session of the Legislature) raising the salary of an insurance commissioner from \$4000 to \$6000 a year, the salary of State Librarian from \$3600 to \$5000 a year, an office whose only danger is falling off a revolving chair. The Adjutant-General's salary was raised from \$3000 to \$3600 for performing the peaceful avocation of adorning a mahogany desk. The salaries of inheritance-tax attorneys were raised from \$3000 to \$3600, a sum that probably not one could earn in private practice."

Three Cheers for Utah!
THE total assessed valuations of Utah amount to \$656,030,664. This is an increase for 1917 of \$124,094,764. A large part of this increase comes from the mines. The last Legislature fixed the maximum State tax limit of five mills. The law in Utah requires that the assessment be on a full cash valuation, in a total tax for all purposes of fifteen mills.

Beans From the Orient.
DURING a hot week in July, more than 100 longshoremen were working day and night at the Los Angeles Harbor unloading a cargo of 9373 short tons of soy beans from Manchuria. This is the first cargo of these beans that has ever arrived at the harbor. The consignment is for the Globe Milling Company, which has recently completed an oil mill in Vernon to handle cottonseed oil, and these beans will also be handled at the plant. Beside the oil, the hulls make good stock feed. The import of these beans into America last year was 300,000 tons.

Four Big Factories.
BOTTLING works for the Arrowhead Springs Company at East Washington and Compton avenue is about finished. The Warman Steel Company's foundry at Boyle and Slauson avenues has just been completed. The plant of the California Chemical Company, Santa Fe avenue and East Fifty-seventh street, has just been completed and is now occupied. A new addition has been built to the Baker Iron Works.

California as a Fruit Producer.
A WRITER in Commercial America who has been delving into the last census report finds that in 1909 California ranked first of all the States in the production of peaches and nectarines, with an output of 3,267,000 bushels, Georgia being a poor second with 2,555,000 bushels. Four-fifths of all the plums and prunes produced in the United States in 1909 came from the three Pacific States, California, Oregon and Washington, California producing 9,318,000 bushels; Oregon, 1,748,000, and Washington, 1,032,000. California also was first in pear production, with a product of 1,928,000 bushels, New York following with 1,342,000. It will astonish most readers to learn that California produced more cherries than any other State, with an output of 501,000. South America

bushels, Pennsylvania second with 475,000 bushels. The California Olive Association estimates that the production of olive oil in California is 1,000,000 gallons, and of pickled olives 300,000 cases of six gallons to the case. California produced 77 per cent. of the grape crop, and 93 per cent. of the dried fruits and 86 per cent. of the wine grapes. California furnished 80 per cent. of the total value of the canned peaches, 72 per cent. of the canned pears, all the canned apricots, and 48 per cent. of the canned cherries. All the raisins and dried apricots came from California, practically all the dried peaches, and 85 per cent. of the prunes. Of wines California produced 68 per cent. of the total produced in the country.

When Doctors Disagree.
THERE seems to be a difference of opinion in Los Angeles about the fall price of potatoes. Some get up and howl that the price will be very low. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is of a different opinion. This intelligent and careful body of men insists that seed is scarce and dear, that the crop of early potatoes is about exhausted, and so the chamber urges all people to use their back yards and vacant lots to produce potatoes for the family use.

Arizona Cotton Crop.
THE Egyptian cotton crop of the Shift River Valley (Arizona) is promising excellent results. The growers have been paying a good deal of attention to the instructions given them, and it is estimated that the crop from 30,000 acres will be worth \$5,000,000.

Following Grandmother's Example.
ONE cause, and that not the least, of the increased cost of living is the way modern business is done. Our grandmother waltzed to the grocery store in the morning with her market basket on her arm and made her purchases in bulk. She crossed the street to the greengrocer's where she bought her fruits and vegetables, and on the way home stopped at the butcher's where she bought the meat for the day. We have changed all this. Mrs. Housekeeper sits down at the telephone, calls up the grocer, the butcher and the greengrocer, and orders the supplies sent out by an automobile truck, carefully packed in cartons or tin packages, and she orders it whenever she likes. Actually many a housekeeper orders 10 cents' worth of fruit from the fruit man, 25 cents' worth of soap from the grocer, a tube of toothpaste from the department store, and has three wagons at her door at the same moment, all three bringing about 50 cents' worth of goods. The grocer, a tube of toothpaste from the matter up, and urge the cutting out of small orders, while a good many housekeepers, including officials' wives in Washington, have gone back to their grandmothers' method of visiting the stores in person, but claim a rebate on prices when the goods are taken away.

Hemet Molybdenum Mine.
DOWN in the San Jacinto Mountains near Idyllwild a valuable discovery of molybdenum has been made. This metal is very valuable, particularly now, being used for hardening steel, and the market price is very high. The discoverer is purchasing machinery in Los Angeles and San Francisco. It is estimated that at least fifty men will be employed by the concern at the start, and if the vein pans out as well as expected, operations will naturally be extended.

Business at the Harbor.
THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company has recently received from Los Angeles shippers 400,000 tons of merchandise for export, going mostly to Mexico. So fast is the growth in Mexican business that a regular bimonthly freight and passenger service has been put on between Los Angeles Harbor and ports in Mexico and Central America. One shipping concern had consigned to it to arrive within a single week five large ships, four of them loaded with antimony and nitrate of silver from South America.

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THE PASSING OF PETROLEUM.

Outlook for the Future. By Frank G. Carpenter.

Oil Fields Exhausted.

FUEL AND GASOLINE DEMANDS OF WAR—THE MOTOR CAR ERA—FOUR MILLION AUTOMOBILES WHICH NEED TWO BILLION GALLONS OF GASOLINE PER ANNUM—THE NAVY AND ITS OIL FUEL—PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS AS AN INDUSTRIAL NECESSITY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PORT ARTHUR (Tex.)—From Port Arthur, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the oil spigot of the petroleum fields of our great Southwest, I send these warnings:

Don't waste your kerosene! Turn down your lamps when you go out of an evening.

Don't use fuel oil where coal will do the same work equally well.

Be close with your lubricants in all sorts of machinery, and economize on every drop of oil and on every petroleum by-product.

Keep your eyes on the gasoline tank of your "fivver" and save all the "juice" you possibly can.

These are among the demands of the nation in these trying war times, and they come from both the field and the factory.

This is so, notwithstanding we are producing more petroleum than ever before. The output last year was almost 300,000,000 barrels, but even at that the prices have risen and the supply is all used. We now need all of these things as never before, and every patriot will aid the government in trying to save them.

This is especially true as to gasoline, which is such a vital necessity to the industrial life of the nation. The demands for it on account of the war have reached enormous proportions, and it is now as important as gunpowder and shells. Great supplies are needed in France for carrying the troops, transporting the guns and taking munitions from place to place. It is also employed for the airplanes and submarines,

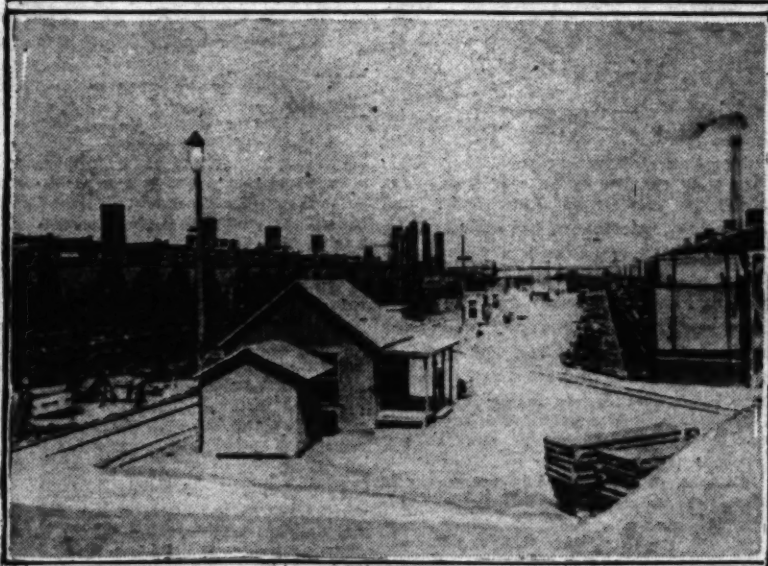


A new well near Tulsa, Oklahoma. This State produced 105,000,000 barrels last year.

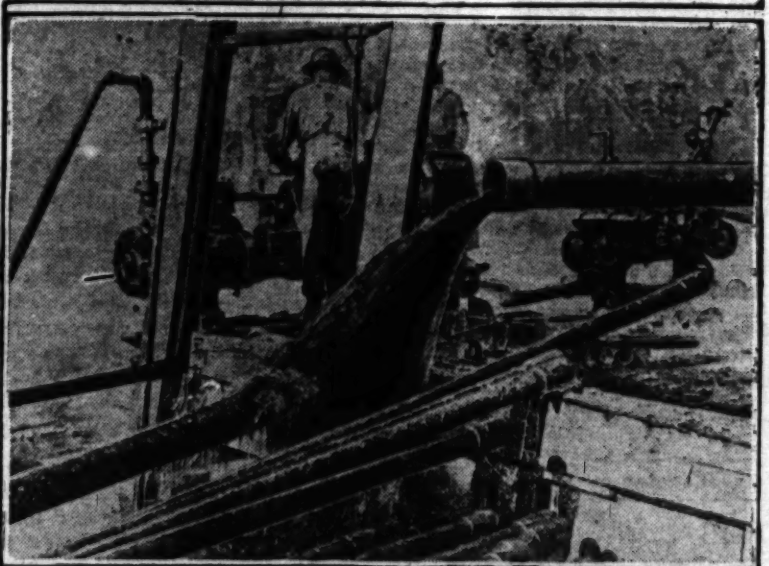
are lost in the smoke. Fuel oil is now used by our largest battleships, and it is employed also in the navies of Great Britain and France. It is being consumed by many of our industries at home. Right near here are sulphur mines which use in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 barrels of such oil annually, and the railways of Texas and Louisiana are now burning up 11,000,000 barrels of such oil every year. The consumption of the whole country in 1916 was upward of 30,000,000 barrels. The war demand for fuel oil is said to be greater than the war demand for gasoline, and the exports of such oil were about 1,000,000,000 gallons last year. The oil is easily supplied to the ships, both at sea and in the harbors. It is also used on the torpedo boats and destroyers to make a smoke, or "smudge," which conceals the fleet from the enemy.

In addition to gasoline and fuel oil is the enormous demand for lubricants made from petroleum. This oleaginous fluid, which comes from the earth, is the grease that makes the industrial world go round. Every kind of machinery, from the tiniest watch to the biggest steam engine, is lubricated with it. It is used by our locomotives, our dynamos and in the machinery of the submarines, cruisers and battleships. Special oils are used for high-speed engines and for the spindles of our cotton mills. There are oils for low-temperature ice machines, and others for the hot cylinders of gas engines. There is not a big gun that sends its projectile screaming through the air that does not move upon a coating of oil, and it is upon such lubricants only that we can keep moving the industrial machinery that supplies the demands of peace.

With electricity and gas one might think that the consumption of kerosene oil would diminish. This is not so. We are now using more than thirty-five gallons of coal oil per family, and we consume more kerosene per capita than any other nation in the



A street of stills.



In one of the new Texas oil fields.

and it is the only motor power of the automobiles in the field.

The Germans would have already been defeated had it not been for their large supply of motor car fuel. In some of their engagements they transferred large numbers of troops from the eastern to the western front by motor cars and trucks, and even now the automobiles are aiding the railroads.

No "Gas" in Storage.

I am told here at Port Arthur that there is practically no gasoline in storage, and that the United States is not making more than enough to supply its own needs. This is so, notwithstanding the rapid growth in motor trucks and automobiles. Last year we had in operation just about 3,000,000 auto cars, and this was the growth of only twelve years. In 1905 the number was less than 100,000. During the first nine months of last year the cars increased in number more than 750,000, and there will probably be more than 4,000,000 cars in use by the time this letter is published. At the same



At the docks of the Gulf Refining Company, Port Arthur.

rate of growth there will be a million more by the end of 1918.

Now, at a low average, the annual consumption of every automobile is about 500 gallons of gasoline, and at that figure it will take 2,000,000,000 gallons to supply the 4,000,000 cars we have now. That is, we shall need about 500,000,000 gallons more gas for this purpose than we were making in the whole country three years ago, and the demand for export is constantly grow-

ing. Some new motor car fuel will have to be discovered, and they are now planning to increase the gasoline product from natural gas, and by a number of processes which have of late been installed. In the meantime it behooves us all to save wherever we can.

The demand for fuel oil is increasing rapidly on account of the war, and much of this is sold in so near a crude state that many of the by-products of the petroleum

world. The use of coal oil for lighting is increasing among the millions of Asia, and if China should ever use as much as we are now doing its annual demand will be more than 11,000,000,000 gallons. That is three times as much as comes from all the crude oil of this country and ten times the amount we are now exporting.

In fact the consumption of petroleum is already so great that our supply will be exhausted within a very few years unless new oil fields are discovered. According to figures given to Congress in 1916, in a report from Secretary Lane, a consulting engineer of the Bureau of Mines estimated that our oil supply was enough to last only twenty-eight years, and this was based on the annual product of 266,000,000 barrels. Last year, as I have said, we took out of the earth almost 300,000,000 barrels, and if this increase continues our oil reservoirs will be exhausted long before the time fixed by the Geological Survey engineer.

Ten Great Fields in United States.

We have now ten great oil fields in the United States. There is the Appalachian

Distances in the Day Guide Those a-Gardening

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GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Pictures of the Day
Wee Bits of Fun Poked
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Woe Bits of Fun Poked
at Everyone, Everywhere.

Compiled for The Times Illustrated Magazine.

Recent Notable Cartoons.



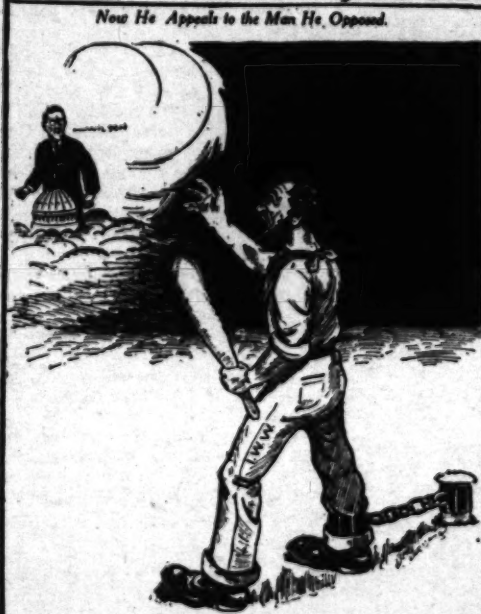
-Phylodendron



Memphis Commercial
Appeal



HOW LONG WILL THE BOAT STAND THE CURRENT!
Baltimore American



El Paso Times



Memphis Commercial
Appeal.



•Philadelphia Record



- Baltimore American



Washington Star



- New York World

...the peons have left long ago and have...
...under the directions of the capataz, scat-
tered in different directions, each accom-
panied by several dogs, to collect the cattle
and bring them to the central meeting
place, the "rodco."
This is not such an easy matter, for the
cattle like to break away and hide in the
brushwood that borders the brooks and
rivers which generally form the natural
boundary of the estate. However, soon we
see them approaching from all sides, in
flocks of several hundred, kept together
and on by the peons and their dogs.



...peculiar flight.
...der which are worn while linen drawers.
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also fastened around the waist, giving the
brought forward between the legs and is
waist behind. The other end is then
one end of which is fastened around the
hips. This is a Poncho de Pata, or shawl.
or bombachas are substituted by the "chi-
canvases uppers. Also in Uruguay and Ar-
Spanish shoes with thick soles of cord and
are substituted by the "alpargatas," the
poles and leather uppers. In Uruguay they

[Saturday,

The Times Illustrated Magazine

August 4, 1917.]

ARE HIGH LAYERS GOOD BREEDERS?

Lessons of the Egg-laying Contest. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

WE ARE not among those who regard the egg-laying contests of vital importance to the industry; nor are we quite of the opinion that they have proven the great economic factor in the development of the poultry business that some of their champions claim. As a matter of fact an inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half. To empty here, you must condense there; every excess causes a defect; every defect an excess; for everything you have missed, you have gained something; and for everything you gain you lose something. Having increased fecundity in hens, there has been a loss in size, stamina and virility. Just how far this can be traced is not so easily learned; but no less a personage than Edward Brown, probably the foremost authority on poultry culture in Great Britain, is of the opinion that egg-laying contests are hardly worth the effort involved in their creation, and summarizes the situation as it presents itself after twenty years of close observation in the following counts:

- (1.) The competitions have undoubtedly popularized certain breeds, notably the White Leghorn and the White Wyandotte. Whether that is a permanent benefit is questionable. Looking over the records it is evident that, for reasons which are not clear, the great majority of utility races of fowls have not responded to the same extent as have those named.
- (2.) They have undoubtedly revealed what careful breeding and selection can do, probably the latter more than the former.
- (3.) They have given a much higher ideal as to productivity in hens, and have proved what some birds bred right and managed right are capable of in respect to the number of eggs which these can lay in the pullet year. That has been an advantage, leading to greater efforts than ever known before, and inculcating what may be termed a species of divine discontent.
- (4.) They have provided data which we did not possess before from which deductions could be drawn, and which have increased our knowledge on many points. How far that knowledge has been generally applied is another question. Still, it is there for all to study.
- (5.) They have afforded an opportunity for competition, in itself a desirable factor in progression, when in the doing of it injury is not wrought, and is upon productive lines. Unity of effort is of the greatest importance, for without competition in any phase of life advance will be limited in the extreme.
- (6.) They have advertised certain breeders and stocks, as a result of which some of the former have attained great prominence and reaped considerable rewards as a result of their great skill in this special direction. All these are distinct gains, together with the fact that the competitions have popularized egg production to an extent which would have been difficult to secure in any other way. We have now to try and see what can be stated on the other side of the account, namely:
- (7.) They have undoubtedly led to acceleration of degeneracy in fowls by forcing, by bringing the birds into lay at a very much earlier period than is natural, and the strain imposed upon them by greatly increasing the number of eggs produced by the individual bird within its pullet year, and before it has attained maturity. Such is seen in the enhanced mortality among fowls, in the increase of infertility, in the serious development of embryonic and post-hatching mortality. How far these have been due to wrong methods, such as breeding from abnormal layers and from pullets, cannot be stated.
- (8.) They have by the example of methods which are only suitable to backyards—that is the number of pullets in each pen—led many to adoption of a system which is non-economic, involving a greater expenditure on plant that can be profitable.
- (9.) They have exalted the production of the individual rather than the average of a flock, which latter is the only way of success for all except the small breeder.
- (10.) There is no indication whatever that the competing, and especially the successful, birds have exerted any influence on the general production throughout the country, except as shown under 2 and 3. In fact, all the evidence is in the opposite direction. This may be due in large measure to erroneous notions and the way



YOKOHAMA OF JAPANESE LONG- TAILED FOWL.

in which abnormalities have been regarded, by the exaltation of the "sprinters," as these have been termed.

Here may be indicated some of the points which need to be settled before a conclusion can be arrived at. In doing so, it is better to speak somewhat dogmatically, for in that manner we can often best draw out the views of others, which is all to the good. In doing this it need not be assumed that the views set forth are accepted in their entirety.

The awarding of prizes to the heaviest layers is, from the practical point of view, a serious blunder, working great and permanent harm. As the object should be to raise the average production of the entire flock kept, for in this manner where food production is the aim in view, profit alone is attainable, it is suggested that these abnormal layers do more harm than good. Prizes, therefore, should be awarded to flocks which are fairly equal in productivity, and are not greatly in excess of the racial standard.

That the object of laying competitions should be to indicate which birds are the best for breeding purposes. In fact, unless such is achieved, except as a question of sport, these have no justification whatever from the national point of view. This breeding quality should be the primary object. It is not too much to say that laying competitions, whether at home or abroad, have absolutely failed on the reproductive side, and that the highly productive layers (those which have got well away above the 200 standard) are practically useless. They have shot their bolt, and if they live, generally produce enfeebled birds that will be below the average of the race.

In the light of experience gained, attaining a marked increase of average fecundity in any breed will never be realized on present lines, and if these contests are to be continued, other methods should be tested, other bases adopted.

Summer Care of Chicks.

In the interest of the backlotter and beginners a few suggestions on the importance of intelligent care of the growing chicks during the hot summer will not only be timely but of real service. The youngsters may be from good stock, strong and vigorous, but if neglected during their period of growth disappointment is quite sure to be the result. Of course the main thing is to keep them "coming up" right along, so that they will mature into well developed specimens.

Growing chicks should be provided with some shelter. In this climate the house need not be expensive, but should answer to

the requirements of good ventilation, dryness, sunlight, freedom from draughts, and so planned as to be quickly and easily cleaned. It is feasible to construct a cheap and serviceable house out of a piano or dry goods box which, when covered with roofing paper to keep out the winter rains later in the season, will serve every purpose. The writer prefers to build such houses on the colony plan, and without any floors, so that the same can be frequently moved to fresh ground. When floors are used, such a house can be elevated, say six inches from the ground, thus securing a good circulation of air. It may be advisable when placing growing chicks for the first time to confine them by erecting a temporary yard wherein they can run for a few days, until they learn where to return when the fence is removed and they are allowed their liberty. Care should be taken not to crowd the chicks by placing too many in any one house. When the chickens cover the greater part of the floor at night, it is an indication that they are too crowded. At such a time they should be thinned out and placed in another house. Later on roosts should be provided, and with some breeds it will be found necessary to afford some assistance to get them to mount the perches.

Feeds for growing chicks consist of grain, dry mash and plenty of green stuff. The first two can be secured in a prepared state from the supply houses at prices that will not justify compounding where the number of fowl kept are a limited proposition. The green food, however, must be provided, and should consist of cut alfalfa, succulent vegetables, beets and like products for variety. Charcoal, grit and oyster shell should always be available so the chicks can help themselves. The importance of pure fresh water can not be over-emphasized. In hot weather fresh water should be given several times a day. Whenever possible the vessel of water should be placed in the shade to keep cool. Clean vessels every day before fresh water is added.

In our dry sunny climate shade must be provided. Trees and shrubs in the runs form an ideal shade; but if these are not available any contrivance that will break the direct rays of the sun will serve the purpose. A simple device is to construct a simple skeleton frame roof-shaped and throw over it pieces of burlap.

Every effort should be made to keep the premises and houses clean and sanitary. Disease frequently results from unclean,

poorly ventilated houses. The house should be cleaned at least once a week. Sand or litter of some kind should be scattered over the floor of the house, so as to assist in keeping it clean. When chicks are confined to a limited range, the soil should be spaded up at frequent intervals, so as to provide fresh scratching facilities. Chicks should be examined frequently to see if they are infested with lice. When head lice are found, every effort should be made to get rid of them, by applying a small portion of a mixture of equal parts of vaseline and lard to the top of the head and around the vent; and in case of mites, disinfect the houses thoroughly. As soon as the cockerels are of broiler size those not intended to be kept as breeders the following year should be marketed. When the cockerels begin to annoy the pullets the sexes should be separated.

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The Times Illustrated Magazine

Saturday

August 4, 1917.

Pictures of the Day

GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for The Times Illustrated Magazine.

Experiences.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the ever young octogenarian, tells the following:

"I once heard Dickens lecture. He had rare talents both as a speaker and as an actor. Micawber, Capt. Cuttle, Dick Sawyer—he gave inimitable impersonations of them all. I had for my companion a young lady, a leader in the fashionable set. 'How do you like it,' I said, entranced and delighted. 'Oh,' she remarked coldly, 'such common people are not in my set and I never expected to meet them.' Three husbands, a scandal and a divorce were her contributions to a novel of society.

"I also heard Thackeray deliver his lecture, 'The Four Georges.' He wanted to do everything that Americans did, and when his host at a dinner had a plate of Saddle Rock oysters, each as large as his hand, put before him, Thackeray said, 'What am I to do with these?'

"Eat them whole, our way," suggested the host.

"Thackeray closed his eyes and, when the bivalve disappeared, remarked: 'I feel as if I had swallowed a baby.'—[Minneapolis Journal.

Of Course, They Would.

ELECTION time was drawing near and an enthusiastic politician was addressing his constituents in a frenzied speech. Not a few of his assertions, reduced to cold thought, were diametrically opposed to one another, but each proposed was received with applause. A judge turned to his companion and said: "This reminds me of the Irish leader who was cheering his men on to battle. 'Min,' said he, 'ye are on the verge of battle, an' I want to ask ye before ye start, will yez fight or will yez run?'

"We will," came a chorus of eager replies. "Which will yez do?" says he. "We will not," says they. "Aha, thank ye, me min," says he, "I thought ye would."—[Philadelphia Ledger.

Talked Too Much.

ATOPKA business man employs two negroes to work on his gardens, which he personally oversees. One morning Sam did not appear.

"Where is Sam, George?" he asked. "In de hospital, sah." "In the hospital? Why, how did that happen?" "Well, Sam he been a tellin' me ev'ry mornin' foh ten days he gwine to lick his wife 'cause o' her naggin'." "Well?" "Well, yestiddy she done ovahheah him, da's all."

A Reasonable Supposition.

THE farmer alleged a freight train of the defendant company had hit one of his mules.

"Now, Mr. Jones," said the attorney for the corporation to the aggrieved party, who occupied the witness stand, "will you kindly tell the court whether or not your mule was on the track, the property of the defendant, when hit by the train?"

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Jones, "I didn't witness the occurrence, but I suppose things must have been about as you say. This was a pretty bright mule and I reckon if that train had took out after him in the woods which fringe the track there where he was killed he would have got behind a tree."—[Macon Telegraph.

A Peep Ahead.

THIS old millionaire and his beautiful bride, after their quiet wedding, had a quiet wedding breakfast, a deux, Astrakhan caviar, eggs pompadour, a truffled chicken, fresh California peas, champagne—so the quiet breakfast ran.

"My dear," said the old millionaire, as the fruit course, a superb Florida melon, came on, "tell me, my dear—and he laid his withered hand on her young one—"do you love me for what I am or for what I was?"

The beautiful girl smiled down from the window into the admiring eyes of a young

clubman who was passing; then she bent her clear, considering gaze on the gray ruin opposite and replied:

"I love you, George, for what you will be."—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Politest Man.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL declares that the politest man lives in Newark, O. Mr. Marshall made a campaign speech there last fall. When he was about half through, a man made his way quietly from the rear of the room up to the edge of the platform, waited until Mr. Marshall paused to swallow, at the end of a paragraph, and then offered to shake hands with the Vice-President.

"I'm sorry, but I'll have to bid you good night," the man said. "I've got to go home now."—[F. C. Kelly, in Collier's Weekly.

As in Much Greater Cases.

JOHNNY, it was very wrong for you and the boy next door to fight."

"We couldn't help it father."

"Could you not have settled your differences by a peaceful discussion of the matter, calling in the assistance of unprejudiced opinion, if need be?"

"No, father. He was sure he could whip me and I was sure I could whip him, and there was only one way to find out."—[Washington Star.

Taking No Risks.

AN M.P. who had to speak in a northern town traveled up from London the night before, taking only a small handbag with him. The train was very late in arriving, and the M.P. engaged a room at the first hotel he came across. A servant showed him his room and, after shuffling a bit, said:

"Please, sir, my instructions are, when a man hasn't any luggage to ask him to pay in advance."

"But I've got luggage!" said the M.P., indignantly, pointing to the little handbag.

"I know, sir," said the servant, sternly. "But you've stayed too long on that already!"—[London Answers.

A Get-rich-quick Scheme.

TWO young Irishmen in a Canadian regiment were going into the trenches for the first time, and their captain promised them five shillings each for every German they killed.

Pat lay down to rest, while Mick performed the duty of watching. Pat had not lain long when he was awakened by Mick shouting:

"They're comin'! They're comin'!"

"Who's comin'?" shouts Pat.

"The Germans," replies Mick.

"How many are there?"

"About fifty thousand."

"Begorra," shouts Pat, jumping up and grabbing his rifle, "our fortune's made!"—[London Opinion.

A Mean Advantage.

THE "canniness" of the Scottish people is aptly illustrated in the following:

The other day two boys of about 12 years of age quarreled and finished up with blows. In the tussle one of the combatants got knocked down, and while still on the ground he queried:

"Wad ye hit a chap when he's doon?"

"Na," gallantly responded the victor.

"Ah, weel," quoth the vanquished yet cautious youngster. "I'll be here till ye gang awa'!"—[Tit-Bits.

The Interpreter.

JOHN MCINTOSH and his daughter, Janet, from Canada, visited relatives in Detroit recently. Day after day Janet and her father went sightseeing, always together. The girl's aunt, noticing this one day, suggested that she let her father go down town alone occasionally, and added, jokingly, "Men do not like to have women always tagging along." "Ay, ahntie, but he wabnts me," explained Janet, earnestly. "He can not thole to stir out o' the hoose his lane. Ye wadna believe hoo fasht he is anywhere wi'oot me. Ye see, father taks

sic braid Scotch that stranger folk dinna ken what it's about, an' I hae tae gang wi' him tae dae the conversin'."—[Cleveland Leader.

No Time.

AN ITALIAN, having applied for citizenship, was being examined in naturalization court.

"Who is the President of the United States?"

"Mr. Wills."

"Who is the Vice-President?"

"Mr. Marsh."

"If the President should die, who then would be President?"

"Mr. Marsh."

"Could you be President?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Mister, you 'seuse, please. I vera busy worka da mine."—[Everybody's.

Slam on Mother.

PHOEBE was bored. In all the six long years of her life she had never spent such a miserable day. Circumstances at last grew too strong for her, and she cried. She was one of those who do not often cry, but who when they do make no secret of it. In short Phoebe nearly lifted the nursery ceiling off.

Upstairs came Phoebe's mother, already dressed in her smartest clothes ready to have tea with a friend.

"Why, what's the matter, Phoebe?" she asked.

Phoebe standing hopelessly in the middle of the nursery only howled the louder, and refused to see anything cheerful about life.

"Just look, Phoebe, at that ugly little face in the looking glass!"

Phoebe immediately became interested and stopped crying.

"Which one, mamma?" she asked.—[Pearson's Weekly.

Wished Less Appetite.

MISS EDNA G. HENRY, social service worker, tells a story of the unusual ailment of a negro woman she once met in a local hospital. The woman, one of unusually large proportions, was seated on a frail little bench outside of her ward and her face bore only too plainly the marks of evident distress.

"What's the matter?" she was asked.

"Law, Miss, the doctor didn't leave me any medicine," was the reply.

"Didn't leave you any medicine?"

"Well, yes, but I want some for my appetite."

"Isn't your appetite all right?"

"Law, yes," came the answer. "It's too good. I want some medicine to cut it down. I can't afford such an appetite with the price of food so high."—[Indianapolis News.

No Change in Health.

DURING one of the campaigns of Judge George H. Burckhardt he was introduced to a young attorney.

The judge shook hands with him cordially and asked about his father.

"Father is dead," said the lawyer.

"Why, yes, I know that; I meant to ask how is your mother?"

"Judge, mother died before father did."

"Well, well! How are you?"

An hour later Judge Burckhardt again met the young man.

"And how is your father?"

"He's still dead, judge."—[Case and Comment.

Master of Proportions.

AN EAGER young teacher was reviewing the Sunday-school lesson in a mission church in Brooklyn. The subject was "Moses and the Bush that Burned Without Being Consumed." The boys of 10 and 12 had been greatly interested in the story and were now eager to expose their knowledge. Answers followed her questions with the rapidity of a machine gun.

"Now, Harry, it's your turn."

"Yessum," was the confident answer.

"Tell me what there was about this burning bush that was different from any bushes that have burned since."

The boy knew—you could tell from the snapping of his eyes—but he paused to

formulate his words. "Why, ma'am, you see this here bush i tburned up—but it didn't burn down!" The teacher herself could not have explained it better.—[Youth's Companion.

The Proud Teacher.

THE young teacher was proud of her little pupils and beamed with pleasure at the appreciation shown by some visitors, who applauded generously. Then came the lesson, and the teacher announced the subject.

"Children," she said, "today we are going to learn about the cat, and I want you to tell me what you know about it. Tommy, how many legs has a cat?"

"Four," replied Tommy, proudly conscious of rectitude.

"Yes; and, Daisy, what else has the cat?"

"Claws an' tail," murmured Daisy shyly.

Various other portions of the feline anatomy were ascertained and finally the instructress turned to one of the latest acquisitions of the kindergarten and said sweetly:

"Now, Mary, can you tell me whether the cat has fur or feathers?"

With scorn and contempt, mingled with a vast surprise, Mary said:

"Teacher, ain't you never seen a cat?"

And the lesson came to an abrupt end.—[Chicago Daily News.

To Romance.

I know not where you pitch your tent, or when you set your patteran, Or where amid the hemlock scent there broods your flame-lit caravan.

I only know one day you passed beside me in the village street,

And backward sent me at the last a sudden smile, so strange and sweet

The little life I called my own, its very hour beats set in line,

Seemed swift, so smug and soulless grown I could not think that it was mine.

And so I follow, follow still through silvered nights and windless dawns,

By birch-blown trail, and spring-blurred hill, set far from tidied streets and lawns.

And sometimes down still wander ways your green scarf flutters at the bend,

And somewhere through the warm blue haze I dream the gypsy chase must end.

Some luring trail will sudden turn, some firefly's little friendly lamp

Will thread the dim green forest fern, and lead me to your waiting camp.

—[Martha Haskell Clark, in the Outlook.

The Shopper.

Watch them, the doors, as they swing in and out;

Watch them, the passers-by, tall, thin and stout;

Watch them, the eager, the restless, the slow;

Watch it, the human tide's swift ebb and flow.

Doers and dreamers, the good, bad and all, Mixed in a hodge-podge, the short, fat and small;

Hurrying, scurrying, hither and yon Rushing to get there, and then—to be gone.

Grabbing at this thing and looking at that; Elbowing, chatting of coat, dress or hat;

Snatching at "bargains" marked down for "today;"

Jerking the children from somebody's way.

Eating a sandwich, a snail or some pie; Hastening onward, though goodness knows why—

Using their credit for things they don't need;

Going a pace that the strongest should heed;

Chasing the street car a block, if not worse; Clutching at baby and bonnet and purse,

Dropping, exhausted, in seat by the door—God help the poor shopper! None needs it more!

—[Grace E. Hall, in Oregon Journal.

ARE HIGH LAYERS GOOD BREEDERS?

Lessons of the Egg-laying Contest. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

Pictures of the Day

The Times Illustrated Magazine

August 4, 1917

soles and leather uppers. In Uruguay they are substituted by the "alpargatos," the Spanish shoes with thick soles of cord and canvas uppers. Also in Uruguay and Argentina, among the peons, the wide trousers or bombachas are substituted by the "chivipa." This is a Poncho de Pala, or shawl, one end of which is fastened around the waist behind. The other end is then brought forward between the legs and is also fastened around the waist, giving the whole a baggy kind of an arrangement, under which are worn white linen drawers.

Peculiar Tights.

Interesting are the trousers or tights of the poorest class of gauchos, who live in a very primitive state in the Southern Argentine pampas. When they need a pair of pants they kill an old mare and strip off the hide of the fore legs as one would draw off a glove. These are drawn, soft and pliable, hairy side in, over feet and legs up to the hips, when they adjust themselves like tights. They are thus worn continuously, day and night, for weeks, until the owner feels the necessity of a new pair of pants. They are then cut loose, another old mare is killed, and the operation is repeated.

Saddling.

The first rays of the sun are now peeping over the ledge of the Coxilha Grande in the east, and the peons, each grasping his "laco" and "bussal," hurry to the "corral," into which a "gury" has driven the "cavalhada" destined for the day's work, which has been kept imprisoned overnight in the adjoining "potrero."

Se Maneco, the "capataz," tells each peon which mount to catch, and, as the horses panter around the circular stockade, each man stands ready in the center, whirling his laco around his head, until he sees his opportunity to throw the loop over the head of the animal destined for him. Hauling it by the laco up to a tall, strong post in the center of the stockade, the "palanque," he adjusts the "bussal" over its head and loosens the daco. When all have secured their mounts the bars closing the corral are pulled back and each peon leads his animal back to the shed to put on it the saddle that has lately served him as a bed.

From a near-by stables emerges an old caboclo, the "camarado," or body servant of the "estancieiro," or owner of the ranch, leading after him a beautiful, big, white horse to the adjoining saddle-room to saddle for his master. We draw near to watch the operation.

"Bom dias, Bento" (good morning, Benedict,) we greet the faithful old servant. "Bom dias, Se Moco" (good morning, young sir,) he replies, as he bends down and buttons around the forehead of the animal the "manela" or manacles, two strong leather straps joined by a ring, to keep it from moving.

He next approaches with the heavy "trelo" (bit,) but the horse balks and throws up his head. "Para-ti, Matungo!" (hold still, you good-for-nothing horse,) shouts Bento, spitting on the horse's nose, and, in surprise at such disrespectful treatment, the animal allows him to place the bit in its mouth and slip the headstall over its ears. Both the headstall and the long, heavy reins are cut from the half-inch-thick, white-tanned hide of the "anta" or tapir, are strong and pliable and ornamented with silver rings and plates.

Bento now proceeds to put on the saddle, placing first on the horse's back the "cher-gao," a thick woolen saddle blanket, and over this the "carona," a blanket of heavy sole-leather, covering the back and sides of the horse. Next comes the main piece, the "lombilho" or saddle frame, with two long pads underneath it where it rests on the horse's back. It is curved upward at both ends and the flat faces at both front and back are covered with ornamental silver plates. From the lombilho hang down on each side forward, by leather straps partly covered by silver tubes, the "estribos," heavy, ornamental, silver stirrups, so narrow that only the toe can get a rest in them, and carried so long that only by stretching the legs the toes rest lightly in them. The lombilho is held down by a cross-piece of heavy sole-leather with a big ring at each end, on to which is strapped by latego-straps the "barriguelra," a broad belt of cords drawn up tight under the belly. The "rabicho" or tailpiece, and the "petitoral" or breastpiece, of heavy ornamented leather covered with silver plates, hold the lombilho in position and keep it from slipping backward or forward.



Over the lombilho are placed two or three soft, long-haired sheepskins, the "pelegos," and these are covered by the "badana" of very soft leather held down and buckled underneath by a broad belt of the same material, the "sobrecacha."

The Useful Poncho de Panno.

Finally, to the back of the lombilho is strapped, rolled up tight and in a cover of soft leather, the "poncho de panno," without which no gaucho leaves his home, as it is his protection against rain and cold and an indispensable part of his bed at night. It is a mantle shaped like a huge cart-wheel, of dark-blue, waterproof cloth, lined with red flannel. In the middle is a hole for the head to pass through, with a high velvet collar around it. It reaches down to the ankle, and when mounted covers the rider completely, also the saddle and horse.

The gaucho saddle is much more comfortable than the American or Mexican saddle, especially for long journeys, and wherever the gaucho has to make his bed, often on the bare ground, far from any habitation, he always carries it with him. For this purpose the thick leather carona is spread on the ground as a protection against humidity, and the soft sheepskins are spread over it. The lombilho serves as a pillow, and, rolled up in his "poncho de panno," which completely covers him, the gaucho sleeps as "snug as a bug in a rug."

For the night the horse is either hobbled by the "manela" or tied to a stake by a long cord, the "soga." The laco, of long strips of twisted rawhide, about thirty feet long, is gathered in loops and tied to the right side, back of the saddle, and the "bolas" are laid across the saddle, under the sheepskins.

The "bolas" consist of three heavy, round stones, or balls of lead, about the size of a small egg, covered with lizard skin and each fastened to a twisted thong of rawhide, about five feet long, joined together by their other ends. One cord is about a foot shorter and the ball is much smaller.

The peons have left long ago and have, under the directions of the capataz, scattered in different directions, each accompanied by several dogs, to collect the cattle and bring them to the central meeting place, the "rodeo."

This is not such an easy matter, for the cattle like to break away and hide in the brushwood that borders the brooks and rivers which generally form the natural boundary of the estate. However, soon we see them approaching from all sides, in troupes of several hundred, kept together and urged on by the peons and their barking dogs.

We have now assembled, on our plateau, a herd of perhaps three thousand head of cattle, bellowing, lowing, butting each other and kicking up the dust, and there comes now the task of separating the calves, a year or less old, that have not yet been branded, with their mothers, and forming a separate herd of them.

This takes up the greater part of the morning, so that it is near noon when we arrive again at the estancia, driving before us a herd of perhaps two hundred cows with their calves, which we intern in the large corral, ready for the branding which will take place in the afternoon.

In the meantime the capataz, Se-Maneco, has picked out and lassoed a fine fat "ter-neiro mamo," or yearling heifer, and in less time than it takes to tell, this is killed and cut up into choice quarters, hide and all, for the "acado com couro," or roast with the hide on, that is to supply our noon breakfast and for which a roaring fire is waiting under the big shady "figueira" (wild fig-tree) in front of the house.

While this is preparing, our horses are led away to be unsaddled and given water and feed, and we sit down in the cool shade of the same "figueira" to refresh ourselves with the "mato chimarao," which is being passed around, while we await the events to come.



BRAZILIAN GAUCHO (COWBOY) AND RUSSIAN COSSACK.

In throwing the bolas you hold the smaller ball with the shorter end in the hand and swing them several times in a circle around your head. Then, aiming at the object, you let go and the three balls continue to circle as they whirl through the air, until they strike the object, when they whirl themselves around it, holding it in a tight grip. If the aim is an animal's fore or hind legs, it brings it invariably to the ground, and as it often occurs that the animal's legs are broken by the fall, the bolas are only used in chasing wild animals that cannot be caught with the laco.

No peon's outfit is complete without his "cuya" and "bombilha," a small pot or kettle, the "chicolateira" for boiling water, and a small bag containing "Herva Mate."

The Rodeo.

But time is passing. The sun is now fully up, and after a hasty cup of coffee with hot milk, accompanied by chunks of home-made milk bread and cream cheese, we accompanied our host to the front of the house, where our respective "camarados" or body servants are holding our horses and, jumping into the saddle, we gallop away to the round-up, generally held on some central high plateau which can be seen from everywhere around.

School Lunches.

Investigation of the lunches of the school children in New York City disclosed that the young metropolitans often had very inadequate and sometimes no lunch. An association was formed to supply this need in the poorest districts of the city; it was not distributed as a charity but as a penny-a-portion lunch service, and it proved so popular that it soon became a much-desired feature in most schools. A liberal gift of money put the directors in position to establish the service in twenty-two schools that registered 32,000 children in daily attendance; during the school term in 1916 nearly one and a quarter million portions were sold. The advice of the New York Health Department was sought in the matter of choice of foods, and truly wholesome and nutritious portions were provided.

This is a service that should be adopted in all large cities, our own included. The diet in many homes is quite deficient in food suitable for the growing child, and many a person possessing abundant wealth would be willing to give money for such an enterprise. Few investments can serve a better purpose than the upbuilding of the health of the growing citizens.

IS NTEE.

BANKRUPT PERSIA, THE WORLD'S BIG PRIZE.

Who Will Win It? By Marco Polo.

MOST Americans know Persia only through the frisky verse of its drunken poet Omar Khayyam—its blue-eyed, dyspeptic cats—or because the hundred-dollar rug in the best room came from Hamadan. Of course, they know in a vague way, too, that Persia is a "buffer state" stuck away off in some nook of the Orient; that it is bounded by creditors, and that a few years ago—when Mr. Morgan Schuster, the American financial expert, was about to put it on its feet so it could pay its debts—his honest plans were thwarted by certain powers that had a political ax to grind, since when the boy Shah hasn't even paid the interest on what he owes.

What is not generally understood, however, is this: That Persia is—by reason of its peculiar geographical position—one of the biggest little countries in the world. It is bankrupt, feeble, and starving; it is diminishing in population, and has no trade worth fighting for. Yet to England, Russia and Germany, Persia is one of the big problems of the future. In the mad swirl of world war, American papers print little news from Persia. The battles along its faraway, desert frontiers do not seem of great importance—to us—in the strife that is wasting Europe. But, when the world war is ended, no matter who wins it, Persia will take a commanding place in the settlement of the vast problems of the Middle East.

So, since Uncle Sam has gone into the big fight, it seems we Americans should know more of Persia and its singular plight. What the Country is Like.

In all the annals of the eventful east nothing stands out like the splendid past of Persia. Here was the home of Darius and Cyrus and all the bold horde that sacked the Nawabs of India for the sheer sport of fighting. This "Peacock Throne," this "Kingdom of the Lion and the Sun," has endured for 2500 years. The storytellers in the bazaars of Teheran and Bagdad never tire of recounting the brave deeds of Persian horsemen and warriors—or the charms of its harem beauties. But this magnificent Persia that was has passed away. The bold, brilliant knights of old are sick and in rags; the gilded palaces are tumbling down. The great jewels of the "Peacock Throne" have been smuggled out of the country and pawned in Paris or Petrograd. In the arid, crumbling Persia of today there is little save ruins to remind you of her past power and glory. Even the towns and villages are dwindling away; the once green fields are turning to deserts, and the Persians themselves are slowly but surely vanishing as a race.

Happily for the Persian, however, he seems unconscious of all this. He still calls his helpless Shah the "King of Kings" and believes that Teheran is the center of the universe. He proves this by pointing to Mount Demavend (18,000 feet) near Teheran; God, he says, put this big mountain there as His monument to mark the middle of the world. Vast caves filled with precious stones are hidden in this high mountain, and guarded by huge poisonous snakes and fierce genii, the proud Persians will tell you. Maybe so; but if there is any vast wealth in Persia, it must be hidden so well that neither the Shah nor his creditors can find it.

For years Persia has produced less than she has consumed, by millions of dollars a year. And, in spite of the big foreign loans she has raised, Persia has not built one decent public edifice, a mile of irrigation canal, developed a mine or properly equipped a single company of soldiers. Out of her whole population of nine millions, fully three million, or 30 per cent., are nomads—roving bandits that sack the caravans, plunder the whining pilgrims, and lay waste to villages and towns. Just think what that means! Think of the United States, with a third of its people turned to hobos and tramps; think of the horde of thirty million lawless, worthless scamps wandering at large, committing hold-ups and murders from Maine to California, and you will get some grasp of what the Persian bandit is today. Ask any traveler who has seen Persia; he will tell you that the greatest menace there is the robber.

Persia's "merchant marine" consists of one sailing vessel, of 107 tons—and yet

most of her trade is water-borne! And her only railway—opened last year by the Russians—runs from Tabriz to Julfa, and is sixty miles long.

You can ride for days—if the robbers don't get you—along the rough, broken mule-trails that afford the only means of communication in Persia, and you will never see a new house, a well-dressed person, a new farm implement or any other sign of prosperity. Only the direst poverty is everywhere. To right and left, all along the trail, are tumbled-down dwellings, ruined villages—testifying to a vanishing race. Some of the villages appear to have been deserted but a few years ago.

A Changing Climate.

This strange, slow debilitation that scientists say is spreading all over Middle Asia seems manifesting itself most of all in Persia. The arid, ruined fields are so poor, water so scarce and vegetation so

the lands which are to be watered, wells are sunk every few hundred yards so that they connect with the kanat, or subterranean canal. Also, it is through these "wells" or vertical shafts that the refuse material is hauled up when the kanats are being dug. The wells serve not only for irrigation, but as a source of drinking water. One of the dangers of riding at night in Persia is that your mule may stumble into one of these old wells.

In the great perpetual drouth that is ruining Persia, even the kanat system is failing. Sufficient snow and water no longer falls in the mountains. You hear on every side the wall of the people that no water comes down the kanats, that the crops have dried out, and that a whole village must be abandoned—that the people must hunt some other place where there is water. Some observers say that Persia's regular water supply failed because—century after century—her forests were gradually destroyed,

is probably the worst governed country on earth—Mexico not excepted. Of actual government there is none. There is a Mejliss, or national council, but it seldom meets. There are provincial governors, but their edicts are ignored. These governors have no power to suppress feuds between tribal factions, or to put down the bandit hordes that ravage the towns and country. Each governor contents himself by retreating into his own house, protected by a walled compound, with broken bits of sharp glass stuck in the mortar on top the wall. At night—or when raiders come—a great gate is closed and barred on the inside; the governor's riflemen take station on the flat, fortified roof of the palace, and the fight is on.

In Persia the average man takes no interest whatever in the government. One Persian critic says he doubts if as much as half the people in Persia actually know the name of the Shah. He adds, "Should you meet a Persian on the street and ask him 'What is the name of your King?' he would doubtless answer: 'The King's name is sacred, and the common people are not supposed to know it.'"

Corrupt methods of tax gathering is the bane of the poor Persian. It was this iniquity that the American, Morgan Schuster, attacked most boldly when he was Minister of Taxation. Unfortunately, Mr. Schuster was not allowed to remain long enough to permanently correct these evils. The saddest phase of the Persian administrative methods is the unjust taxation. This can never be really remedied until the pernicious practice of actually selling public offices is abolished. As it is now, if a man wants to be governor of a province, he usually makes a cash bid for the place. The highest bidder, all things being equal, gets the job. Then, to reimburse himself, the new governor starts taxing the people under him. He has to mulct from them not only his own salary, but also the sum which he had to pay to Teheran to get appointed as governor.

Terrific Taxation.

Often the Persian people run and hide from the tax collectors. If caught, they are punished by being whipped on the soles of the feet or the bare back. No man on earth is taxed like the Persian is. His land, trees, springs of water, hay, animals, fruit, his chickens and even his parrot or canary bird is taxed. Out of each ten chickens raised two must go to the tax collector. Every boy over 16 must pay \$1.50 a year as poll tax. This is a burden in a country where wages may not be over 10 cents a day. If a Persian owns a house he must pay 50 cents tax on each door the house has. In consequence of this there are many houses with only one door. In fact, some of the poorer people live together in houses built in clusters half underground, with secret connecting doors known only to themselves.

This vicious condition will no doubt endure, however, until some outside power steps in—when the war is over—and cleans up Persia, morally and financially. "Backshish," as they call it east of Suez, or graft, as we say, is the bane of Persia. Without its use no one can get a public office. And, as Rousseau says, "It would be hard for a man to whom the state has been sold not to sell it in his turn and indemnify himself out of the helpless for the money which the powerful have extorted from him." And the worst of it is, it is no disgrace in Persia "to get caught." One writer on oriental politics (Malcolm) says: "In all the arbitrary governments of the east the disgrace and punishment of a minister are deemed no obstacle to his immediate resumption of the duties of his office. When I was at the Court of Doulat Ros one of his ministers, Haji Ibrahim, was kept under the direct rays of the sun without a turban for several hours until he agreed to pay. . . . The day after this I was surprised, not only to see Haji Ibrahim restored to office, but employed in a negotiations of importance."

The Kajar family has ruled Persia since 1794. Young Ahmed Kajar, born in 1898, is the present Shah. He has little to say in affairs of state, but is famous in Teheran for his tantrums and whims, and likes to play with imported alarm clocks and



PERSIA IS A LAND OF RUINS—OF GLORY GONE FOREVER.

sparse that it is hard to see how the Persians keep alive at all—even though they number only about 10 or 12 per square mile. As it is, South Persia is almost an empty wilderness; most of the people have retired to the northern provinces along the Caspian Sea. To the south, from Teheran to the Persian Gulf, stretches a high, dry plateau, scored by canyons and mile-wide ravines and traversed by ranges of empty, inhospitable mountains.

Generations ago Persia was a rich agricultural country, and its poetry is full of reference to fruits and flowers and fig trees. But today, except for small patches about the feet of snow-clad mountains or near the few fast-disappearing rivers, there is but little land that is worth cultivating. The soil is so dry and sandy and the sun so hot that water will not run far in irrigation ditches. So the ingenious Persian does not use surface ditches as we do in the American Southwest. He has invented what he calls the "Kanat System." These "Kanat" are underground channels, built at great cost of time and money—long ago. From a reservoir up in the mountains or hills these kanats lead off, like long tunnels. When the water has been brought down to

till now the mountains are bare of trees; that there is a lesson for Oregon, Washington and California in the plight of Persia—with her changing climate and her failure of rain and snow. Quen sabe?

Persian mountains, in many places, are highly mineralized; but nearly every effort to develop mines has bankrupted the promoters. The lack of railroads is the chief obstacle to mining. In the past forty years most of the Shah's office hours have been spent in granting and revoking concessions—but no one has really developed an industry in Persia—unless it is the Germans with their fake-antique rug plants at Teheran and Kermanshah.

The Worst Ruled Country on Earth.

Sadi, the oriental sage, once remarked that, "A king must be just; that the people may resort to him; he must be merciful, that they may sit secure under the shadow of his greatness." He was talking about Persia, and Persian kings. But he was talking a long time ago. The boy Shah of today falls far short of the kingly standards set for him in the days when the Peacock Throne was the center of the world's wealth, power and learning. Persia today

THE BOY WHO DESERTED THE BIDDY.

By Mary Julia Irwin.

Saturday.

August 4, 1917.

raised in the country or we would have been locked up sure." What is the difference, between beer and fire crackers, anyway, I asked myself. It is merely the spirit of childhood in either case, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mary Julia Irwin. So they stayed. Morris did so well in his lessons, I grew very proud of him. He could recite "Breathes there a man with soul so dead" from beginning to end without a single mistake, and when one of the superintendents recited it one day, not knowing that I had taught it, Morris detected a slight mistake, and told him about it immediately. Timidity was not one of Morris's virtues at any time. When a celebrated artist gave an hour of his valuable time to teach us clay modelling, one day, just out of pure friendship and interest, Morris giggled and nudged and whispered so much, and so loudly, that I finally demanded, "Morris, why are you acting so silly? What is the trouble?" He answered quickly, "You'll have to 'scuse me, Teacher, but honest to Gawd, that man's got a mustache just like Jesse James." It was true, he had. But it insulted the artist so much that he departed without finishing the lesson. One afternoon in April, after several weeks of bad conduct from Morris, in which he had tried my patience most sorely, I determined to make one last appeal to him, alone. I asked him to remain after the other boys had gone at 3:15 o'clock, and after distributing car tickets to the other

nineteen, I turned back from shouts of "Good night! So long until Monday," to Morris. He had been sitting in the window overlooking the low roof of a shed next door. As the boys had blocked both of the other exits, the only way Morris could have reached the street was via the shed roof. So he had gone. It was the first time in the history of the special school for boys that anyone had flatly refused to stay in after school to talk to the Biddy. I have never believed in punishing children for misconduct in school by keeping them in to do countless sums, or to write misspelled words a hundred times each. No, I had always gotten into such friendly and intimate conversations with my boys, by reason of our being alone, that I learned more of their real home life, problems and perplexities than at any other time. Morris and I must have an understanding, and that right speedily. I picked up my last spring's hat, which every boy had recognized and remarked upon that morning, and with a law book under my arm, which weighed at least five pounds, I caught a Main street car, which led to North Fifteenth street. Morris had just got home. He had had to beat his way, for he had no car tickets. He was leaning over the railing of the porch upstairs, nonchalantly gazing at the blue bank of clouds in a perfect April sky. When he saw me, he rubbed his eyes as though I were an apparition, and at the sight of Rosie appearing in her doorway

opposite, he turned and fled into the bedroom, where he speedily hid himself under the bed. Rosie wiped the recent suds from her slender arms on her apron, "Oh, dear Miss Mary," as I climbed up the long steps, "what has that devil been doing now? He ought to get a whipping every day of his life! He sure deserves it." "He ran away from school, Rosie, when I told him to stay in," I informed her, "and I only wanted to have a little talk with him about his behavior. He is a very disobedient boy, Rosie, and I am ashamed of him for your sake." "Never you mind," said Rosie. "You come right in ma's kitchen and get some matzos and drink some wine. It will do you good. Mamma isn't home, but just as soon as the Anheuser-Busch man comes with a case of beer for Jacob, I'll have him drag Morris out from under that bed and beat him for you. Anyway, you should worry about him." So Rosie dismissed the subject, and in her mother's spotless kitchen, we sat ourselves down to a feast of wine and matzos, while Morris lay under the bed, and knew not what awaited him with the coming of the brewery wagon. At last we heard the driver's heavy tread upon the stairs. He weighed at least 250 pounds. On his back he carried a case of beer. He was perspiring freely, and in his eyes I thought I could detect the yearning of an Irish driver on a German brewery

wagon for a good old-fashioned fight with just anybody. Rosie stated the case. "An' all she wanted him to do was to stay in after school to listen to her." The driver grew interested at once. My heart began to sink, for as a general rule, I do not approve of corporal punishment. I began to plead for Morris. "Now you just lay off of it, Miss Mary," Rosie interrupted. "You leave him alone. It will be doing us a favor here in the house if the driver gives him a good sound whipping." The driver rolled up his sleeves and turned to the bedroom, saying as he went, "Why, I am only too glad to accommodate you ladies." As he dragged Morris from under the bed, I told Rosie good-by and flew, for although I had no jurisdiction over the morals of Morris after school hours, I felt that the humiliation of being licked before the Biddy was more than his proud heart could bear. It was bad enough for her to catch him "rushing the can" in the back yard that time, but for her to stand by and watch his downfall at the hands of the driver for Anheuser-Busch, was too much! I respected his feelings, and withdrew from the scene of battle. Next day he appeared at school, wearing the largest and most glorious "shiner" that had been seen all year, and to Hymen the Red Jew's anxious inquiries, Morris responded with a sneer: "Ask the Biddy. She an' Rosie knows where I got it. An' they think they are wise, but you just wait—I'm goin' to get even wid both of 'em."

Life Among the Cowboys of Southern Brazil.

BY AN OLD BRAZILIAN GAUCHO.

- N.B.—The foreign words are either Portuguese (P.), Guarany (G.), or Spanish (S.), as a mixture of all three languages is commonly used in the region described. The correct pronunciation (pron.) is given as near as possible.
- 1-GAUCHO—(G.) pronounced Ga-u-sho, meaning in the Guarany language, daring horseman, the man who lives on a horse.
 - 2-COXILHA GRANDE—(P.) pron. Ko-shil-ya Grande, the great range of hills.
 - 3-MARCEGA—(P.) pron. Mar-se-ga, a tall grass growing in scattered bunches.
 - 4-CAMPANIA—(P.) pron. Kam-pan-ya, prairie.
 - 5-POTRIERO—(P.) pron. Po-tri-er-o, enclosed grazing ground to keep horses at hand.
 - 6-MANGUEIRA—(P.) pron. Mang-ghe-ra, a small stockade for imprisoning cows and calves.
 - 7-TATU—(P.) pron. Ta-tuh, armadillo.
 - 8-QUERO-QUERO—(P.) pron. Keh-ro-Keh-ro, a gray bird the size of a pigeon, with long legs and spurs on its wings. It makes its nest in the marcega grass and utters sharp cries when disturbed.
 - 9-BOM RETIRO ESTANCIA—(P.) pron. Bong-Retiro Estancia, means The Good Retreat Cattle Ranch.
 - 10-PONCHO—(P.) pron. Pon-sho. Every Gaucho carries invariably two ponchos. The light "Poncho de Pala," which he wears in the daytime, and the heavy "Poncho de Panno," serving as mantle and blanket. Both are described further on.
 - 11-PEONADA—(P.) pron. Pi-e-nada, gang of peons or cowboys.
 - 12-MARCAO—(P.) pron. Mar-ka-song, branding, marking.
 - 13-SE-MANECO—(P.) pron. Seh-ma-ne-ko, abbreviation for Senhor Manuel.
 - 14-CAPATAZ—(P.) pron. Ka-pa-tam, foreman.
 - 15-CHIMARAS—(P.) pron. Shi-ma-rong, unsweetened, bitter.
 - 16-LEVANTAM RAPAZIDA—(P.) "Get up boys."
 - 17-CHORASCO—(P.) pron. Sho-ra-sko, a strip of meat, roasted on a stick over an open wood fire.
 - 18-FARINHA—(P.) pron. Fa-rin-ya, flour.
 - 19-MANIOK—(P.) pron. Pa-dio-k, a tuber, very much in shape like a sweet potato, from which a coarse flour is made which takes the place of bread.
 - 20-MATE CHIMARAO—(P.) pron. Matte Shi-marong, a tea, prepared as explained in article.
 - 21-CUYA—(P.) pron. Cu-ya, gourd.

A FAINT red glow on the horizon, over the far-off range of the Coxilha Grande (2) indicated the approach of dawn. A mild wind softly agitated the tall bunches of "marcega" (3) grass that dotted the undulating grassy plain of the "campania," (4) stretching as far as the eye could reach. The bullfrogs in the pond at the lower end of the "potriero" (5) had ceased their nightly concert and instead the calves, imprisoned over night in the "mangueira" (6) to keep the cows near at hand for early morning milking, began to low and bleat and their mothers, grazing near by, responded with anxious bellows. A couple of "tatus" (7) satisfied with their nightly foraging excursions, scampered back to their burrows, while a startled "quero-quero" (8) circled the air, uttering angry cries. In a partly-open shed, facing the backyard, behind the main building of the "Bom Retiro Estancia" (9) a group of dusky figures could barely be distinguished in the early morning gloom, stretched in a circle around the dying embers of a camp fire, rolled up in their "ponchos" (10) on their saddles, spread out on the bare clay floor. They are the "peonada" (11) of the estancia, gathered for a hard day's work, the "marcao" (12) or branding of the young stock. Presently one of the recumbent figures arose, Se-Maneco" (13), the "capataz" (14) or foreman of the peonada, and, drawing the

embers of the fire together, replenished it with new fuel and placed on it a kettle of water to boil for the indispensable "chimarrao" (15) celling at the same time to his comrades: "Levantam rapaziada" (16). A commotion among the sleepers. One by one they unrolled themselves from their ponchos, got up and stretched or shook themselves, and while some of them scrambled to the near-by brook to dash the cold water over their heads and faces, others prepared the morning meal by impaling strips of meat, the "chorasco" (17) on long, peeled wands and sticking them in the ground so as to hold the meat over the fire. Breakfast. Soon all were grouped around the fire, squatting on their haunches and each drawing his long knife to cut himself a large chunk of the sizzling, savory meat from one of the rods. Dipping the same into a small sack containing "farinha" (18) the coarse flour prepared from the "mandiock" (19) root, which takes, with them, the place of bread, he would sink his teeth into the chunk and, with a sharp upward cut of the knife which would surely imperil the tip of the nose of the unexperienced, he would separate the choice morsel from the chunk and devour it with great gusto. In the meantime the traditional "Mate Chimarrao" (20) has been making the rounds. This is the celebrated South American health tea, which grows only in Southern Brazil and Paraguay. It is prepared from the young shoots of a tree, the "Ilex Paraguensis," dried over a wood fire and pounded into powder, and is known in the market as "Herva Mate." In making the tea, a dried, cleaned, ornamented gourd, the "cuya" (21) holding about one-half to one pint, is filled half with the dried powdered leaves of this Herva Mate, and into it is stuck a silver or metal tube about eight inches long, the "bombilha" having a finely-perforated, spoon-shaped bulb at the end to prevent the leaves from passing into the tub. The cuya is then filled up with hot water and the first man sucks it empty through the tube, then fills it again with hot water and passes it to his neighbor, who does the same thing. Each man sucks the cuya empty from four to six times, in rotation, and if the tea should become too weak, the cuya is emptied and refilled with fresh mate. Meat Diet. The cowboys and ranchers of Southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina live almost exclusively on meat, which with them is very cheap, and will only now and again add to their main meal, at noon or in the evenings, a plateful of "feijoada" mixed with rice and farinha. To counteract the bad effects of such an exclusive meat diet, nature has provided them with

this tea, which is taken at all hours whenever an opportunity presents itself. Its action is stomachic and laxative, it aids in digestion, is sustaining and is a great blood-purifier. Taken without sugar, as almost everybody takes it, it has an agreeable bitter taste and leaves a sweet, clean after-taste in the mouth. It is then called "chimarrao," meaning bitter. The ladies, however, generally prefer to sweeten it by putting a small live coal into the cuya and a spoonful of sugar on the same to burn it, before they pour the water on (mate doce) or they add milk. (Mate com leite). While the peons are having their frugal but sustaining early-morning repast, preparing for a day's hard work, let us study the origin, type and customs of these South American "gauchos." Origin of the "Gaucho." The chief seat of the cattle industry in Brazil is located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, the best country in the world for the breeding of cattle and horses, and in some parts also of sheep. When, therefore, in 1516 Vicente Yanez Pinzon and Don Juan de Solis discovered the great estuary formed by the junction of the three mighty South American rivers, the Paraguay, Parana and the Uruguay; naming it the "Rio de la Plata" or the "River of Silver," which poetic name, by the way, the English corrupted into "River Plate;" and set free on its shore some horses and cattle, these rapidly multiplied, and in time great herds of wild horses and cattle covered those rich plains. The Indians inhabiting that region, principally along the Quarany and Taguarao rivers, which now form the boundary between Brazil and Uruguay, the "Charuas" and "Minuanos," belonging to the great tribe of the "Guarany," were not slow in learning to utilize those wild horses, catching them with their "bolas" and taming them to use as mounts in hunting the wild cattle and ostriches. They developed into a tribe of horsemen, similar to the Comanches of the western plains, and were called in their language the Guarany, "guacho," which means daring wild horseman, or the man who lives on a horse. On the other hand, the early white settlers who came to locate in that part of the country were mostly Portuguese from the mid-Atlantic islands, "Ilhoes" (Islanders) as they call themselves, a hardy, enduring stock. They obtained from the Portuguese crown grants of those rich pasture lands, of several thousand acres each, called "sesmarias," and, gradually domesticating the wild cattle, founded their cattle ranches which they called "estancias" to distinguish them from the agricultural farms of the north, called "fazendas." These early white settlers established friendly terms with the Indians they found

in possession of the land and intermixed and assimilated with them, so that in time there resulted a hardy race of noble bearing, tall, lean, of great endurance, plain and frugal in their habits, chivalrous and very hospitable. In Rio Grande do Sul it is considered a thing to be proud of to belong to one of the old gaucho families, and some of the best men Brazil has produced, soldiers as well as scholars and politicians, have sprung from them. The late Senator Pinheiro Machado, the "Warwick" or President-maker of Brazil, was one of the finest examples of a Brazilian gaucho. The lower classes, the "peons" or cowboys, are mostly Indians, or three-quarters to one-half Indians. The men are called "caboelo," the women "china," and in contrast with the "mulattoes" of the north, the descendants of whites and negroes, they distinguish themselves by their good qualities, especially by their trustworthiness, faithfulness and attachment to their "patrão," or employer. Peculiarities of Gaucho Dress. The dress of the better class of Brazilian gaucho consists of long, very wide, baggy trousers, the "bombachas," generally of some black material, with numerous tiny pearl buttons down the seams and buttoned around the ankles. The feet are encased in riding boots with long, stiff shafts of patent leather, over the tops of which the wide bombachas hang down. Over the insteps of the boots are buckled heavy silver "Chileno" spurs, fastened with ornamental silver chains. A calico shirt and light alpaca coat are hidden by the "Poncho de Pala," a long and broad fringed shawl of wool or silk, generally light-brown with dark stripes down the sides and middle. The head is stuck through a slit in the middle, so that it drapes gracefully over the shoulders, hanging down behind and in front to below the knees. Around the neck a big silk kerchief is knotted loosely, and a broad-brimmed, black felt hat covers the head and is held on by a silk cord with long, black tassels, tightened under the chin, the "barbecacho." Around the waists is carried a broad belt, generally of otter skin, with silver buckle and pockets to carry money in. Into the belt is stuck a long, broad knife with silver handle and silver scabbard, and a revolver, and at the left side hangs a short sword or a bushknife (faca). A silver-mounted riding whip completes the outfit. The dress of the poorer classes, the peons, is more or less the same, but not so elaborate. Those who do much lassoing wear a short apron of stiff tanned leather, the "Aracollo," to protect the body when bringing its weight to bear on the lasso in drawing in the animal. About the house everybody wears "tamancos," a kind of open clogs with wooden

BANKRUPT PERSIA, THE WORLD'S BIG PRIZE.

Who Will Win It? By Marco Polo.

The Times Illustrated Magazine

Picture of the Day

August 4, 1917.

traphophones. Once, when a foreign orchestra had given him a concert of excellent music, he ordered them to tune their instruments again; he said the "tuning up" reminded him of his native Persian melodies, and that he liked to hear the tuning better than the playing. The former Shah, father of Ahmed, made a sensation in a European restaurant, years ago, by eating his asparagus at an astonishing speed and throwing the butts of the stalks over his shoulder onto the floor as he ate. It was he, too, who, after seeing the Ballet Russe come home and ordered all the ladies of the harem into tights; and tights is the official harem dress to this day.

Foreign Spheres of Influence.

It was in 1907 that Persia entered into what is known as the "Anglo-Russian Agreement." This conceded to Russia a certain measure of permission to trade and build railroads in the north of Persia, and it gave to England a "sphere of influence" in the southeastern part of the empire—nearest India. Opponents to this compact saw in it a design to disrupt Persia and dethrone the Shah. As a matter of fact, in the light of later events, this agreement probably served Persia a good turn; for it kept the Germans out of Teheran. Had this agreement not been made, Persia would have been Prussianized and would now be fighting with the Germans, as Turkey is.

Right now, of course, the Russians and the British are allies, and fighting a common enemy. But for years previous to 1914 "the Bear that walked like a man" was a bugaboo to British statesmen in India. "Russia in India" was the title of many an editorial, of at least one good book, and the thought was a nightmare to England. With Persia and Afghanistan between India and the Southern Russian provinces, it followed that events in these tiny states were watched with unabated attention. And, let us repeat it, when this war is over and no matter who wins it, the very geographical position of Persia—regardless of her poverty and worthlessness—is going to make her a big factor in settling those problems of the war arising in the Middle East. A hasty sketch of Russian and British interests, as they conflicted previous to 1914 and as they again conflict, seems interesting.

Russia likes the smell of warm salt water, and for years has looked forward to a railroad through Persia to the gulf. And, notwithstanding her losses in the war with Japan, her railroad crept steadily south from Petrograd and Moscow—crawling closer and closer to Teheran. Now it ends at Julia—south of the Caspian. And from Rehat on in to Teheran the Russians have built a magnificent motor turnpike, costing millions of rubles. When the time is ripe they will lay rails and ties—for the turnpike is in reality a railroad grade, and a mighty good one. For fifteen years, following 1889, the Russians kept all other powers from railway enterprises in Persia by a smooth diplomatic coup—which worried the British to the point of exasperation. For, by keeping Persia whole—as Turkey had been kept intact—they planned to frustrate any designs Russia might have on India. And, if they could not keep Persia whole, they meant to move in to the kingdom of the Lion and Sun themselves. Mark Twain says the Bible refers to the English where it says, "The meek shall inherit the earth." In the case of Persia, however, the inheritance seemed in grave danger. The mere thought of Russia building a line into Persia, which might some day reach the gulf—and leave the sea open to Bombay and Karachi—upset the British-Indian statesmen completely. Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, declared he would impeach the King's Minister who stood idly by and saw Russia build a railroad to the gulf. True to this same policy, the British-Indian government balked the efforts of the Germans to secure a terminus on the gulf for their Bagdad railway. The British wanted no railroad built down to the gulf, unless it was their railroad. So they bought off the Sheik of Kuwait and headed off the Bagdad railway.

The Russian, however, more than any other foreigner, is close to the Persian. This was proven by the collapse of the Turko-German intrigue in Teheran at the beginning of the world war. Russia's whole policy in Persia has been one of infinite patience, stretching over a hundred years. The Slav mind meets the Asiatic in full sympathy, with little friction, and full forgiveness for sins. There is generally harmony between Russ and Persian when

there is turmoil among all other legations in Teheran. The British, for example, pay the Shah \$25,000 a year for the privilege of running a bank in Teheran; and its shares are worth less now than twenty-five years ago. The Russians pay nothing, but operate a sound, safe bank. The Persian's preference for the Russian is shown by the number that have immigrated to Russia. At Tiflis you see thousands of Persians. Some of the town's most prominent merchants are Persians. Here they receive just treatment; they are not overtaxed, nor persecuted. A Persian, if he has been wronged, can take his grievance to court, and the Russian judge will deal fairly with him. Backshish is not necessary. In the harvest season in Russia thousands of Persian laborers come in, seeking employment. They earn enough in Russian wheat fields, in three months, to support their families in Persia throughout the whole year. Since the world war started thousands of Russian troops have poured into Northern Persia and have been most hospitably received. There was considerable fighting, as recorded in press dispatches, but this opposition to the Russian advance came from the organized bands of nomad robbers, and not from the settled Persian population.

Powerful British Group Plans a Railway.

Just before the world war broke, Russian influence had become so strong in Persia—backed by 40,000 troops on Persian soil instead of the usual modest "legation guard"—that it seemed imperative to British statesmen that England "do something." Among British interests in the Middle East the demand upon the home government for a more firm and expansive policy in Persia became loud and insistent. It was then that a powerful syndicate, grouping such financiers as the Imperial Bank of Persia, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the British-India Steam Navigation Company, Lord Cowdray and the gulf firm of Strick, Scott & Co., Ltd., was organized for the purpose of supporting a vast, non-political railway scheme in Persia. This syndicate comprised practically all the principal British banking, shipping and mercantile interests carrying on trade in Persia and contiguous territory. It included also the old and famous firm of Stephens Lynch & Co., that owns and operates a fleet of flat-bottom, paddle-wheel steamers on the Tigris, from Basorah to Bagdad. The plan of this company was to build a railroad connecting the northern cities of Persia with the Persian Gulf, thus opening up British-Indian trade with the Caspian Sea provinces. The system—which will undoubtedly be built when the war ends—embraces four lines; the first starts from Mohammerah, near the South Persian border at the Tigris delta, and runs an irregular northern course through Ahwas to Khoramabad; the second begins at Bunder Abbas, on the gulf coast, and proceeds via Tarun to Kerman; the third also starts from Bunder Abbas and goes by Furg and Darab to Shiraz—where so many fine rugs come from; the fourth also starts from Bunder Abbas, runs northwest to Borasjun and Bandar Dilam, and then back down to Mohammerah. Though called a "non-political" system, this railroad could at present serve no great economic purpose; it might open up a few mines and some wheat country about Kermanshah. But it could never pay for itself, as a strictly business venture. It would, however, serve to make the political borders of India and Russia contiguous on the soil of a buffer state—and ward off the Bear's march to warm salt water. It might prevent the extension of the Russian railway to the Persian Gulf; and this, says Lord Curzon, must be accomplished at all costs. As one political writer says, "A Russian railway through Persia to the gulf would compel Britain to double her naval strength in the gulf and to increase her Indian coast defenses."

War has paralyzed all these ambitious plans for the time being. But, sooner or later, the problem of Persia must be solved. And England and Russia (even if the Czar has gone) will have to find some way of paying the Shah's debts and bolstering up his tottering throne.

Kermanshah and "Antique" Rugs.

The ancient city of Kermanshah is famous through centuries of Persian history. It lies on the old caravan route from Teheran to Damascus, and in its palmy days it was the stage for many a stirring scene. Every voyager from Alexander the Great to the last German peddler of cheap jewelry

has stirred the dust of Kermanshah. And every one of them has gone out to "Faith Ali-Shah," a mystic carving of huge proportions that decorates the face of a great cliff near this city. No one knows the origin, nor the meaning, of this strange picture. It has been there for generations, apparently, and shows a warrior in kingly garments, mounted, and attacking a great cat with a spear.

Through Kermanshah long mule caravans wind down to the lowlands, en route to Bagdad. The way is rough and precarious. Sometimes three months are consumed, making three hundred miles. If the robbers are bad, probably the caravan never reaches Bagdad. Freight over this route costs as much as one hundred dollars a ton. It costs ten dollars to send a bushel of potatoes from Teheran to Bagdad. Kermanshah, too, is the clearinghouse for the rugs made at Hamadan. At this latter place the Germans have a factory. Before the war it turned out "genuine antiques" at a steady daily rate. These bore the true antique patterns, looked old, and sold for good prices—in Europe and America. Awake to this demand, the wily Persians and Germans planned and hoaxed the public, year after year. They made rugs, dyed with aniline instead of by the difficult and much more expensive vegetable process. These newly-made rugs they would spread down in the filthy streets of the busy bazaars; here the rugs would lay for weeks, while men, mules, goats and camels walked back and forth across them. Gradually the "newness" would wear off, the flaming colors would subside, and there would emerge that dingy, faded look which amateur collectors associate with "old" rugs. Rugs alone make up Persia's one important article of export. Some tobacco is sent out, and the world gets much of its gum tragacanth—although even the shrub which produces this gum is disappearing in the drier parts of Persia. As for real antique rugs, very few now remain in Persia. Most of them long since found their way to the harems of Cairo and Stamboul, or to the courts of Petrograd, Berlin and Vienna.

Through Kermanshah, also, there passes each year as strange a procession of human beings as ever the sun shone on. The children of Israel, lost for forty years in the wilderness, could not have been more ragged, unkempt, nor weary than these old pilgrims. These are the Shia or Shiite devotees of the Moslem world. They come from the far provinces of Persia, from the south of Russia and even from Kashmir, Thibet and parts of China. They follow this old Damascus trail, which leads them through Bagdad and across the Euphrates near Hit, of the Hittites. Here they branch off and go south to the sacred Shia cities of Kerbela and Nedjef. In oblong cases carried on the backs of camels and mules they carry the bodies of their dead, for burial at Kerbela or Nedjef. Persia collects an export tax on every body carried across her frontier. Not that she wants the body, but because the pilgrim is willing to pay, in order to gratify the dying prayer of his relative that he be buried beside the holy towns.

Few Tourists See Persia.

Persia is far from the tourist trail. Few Americans, indeed, save consuls and missionaries—and an occasional victim of wanderlust—ever visit the Kingdom of the Lion and the Sun. Far down in the empty, southern wastes of Persia lie the ruins of the lost and forgotten city of Persepolis; even its real name is unknown. Giant stone beasts and enormous columns, hewn from solid marble, rise above the sand. But no one knows who hewed them, or when. Carved on one of these portals is the legend, "Henry M. Stanley, New York Herald, 1871." Stanley early forsook the beaten tourist trail.

In truth, Persia has little to show the outside visitor; he can see so much of the same filth and poverty in Turkey—in India or along the Caspian—that it is not worth while risking life among the robbers and fever of Persian roads, unless one seeks mere hazard and discomfort for their own sakes.

Women go veiled; if you happen to see one without a veil she is seldom charming. To the Persian beau only the fat are fair. The fatter, the handsomer—in Persian eyes. Even the tomb of Omar Khayyam, at Nishapur, is ruined and neglected. In fact, modern Persians hate the name of Khayyam and scorn to read his alcoholic verse. Most likely our own appreciation of the Persian bard is due as much to the

masterful translation by Fitzgerald as to the original merit of the lyrics.

Nishapur, besides being the burial place of Omar, is famed for its deposits of turquoise. When the robbers permit—95 per cent. of the world's supply of these stones comes from this spot. Yet it seems easier to get a good turquoise in London or New York than to buy one at Nishapur. The good ones are cornered by dealers and shipped out. The crafty native dealers keep the stones in a dark, damp place before offering them for sale. This heightens their rich, azure color. Half an hour after purchase, and when warm from being carried in one's pocket, some of these "doctored" stones turn a sickly green. Persians take the small stones and plane off one side, leaving a smooth surface; on this they engrave, in minute characters, short texts from the Koran. These engraved stones are then sold to the passing Shia pilgrims as amulets. They are supposed to ward off any malady from hookworm to sleeping sickness.

Such are the Persians in 1917. Once upon a time they and the Medes ruled the earth. They drafted great laws and built quite a wall. Now, however, civilization is aware of their existence only because they are where they are—that is, being ground between two great, ambitious powers. Even if the weak Persian should squeak, civilization would not hear his old, cracked voice.

Fire.

There's a terrible demon comes up from the pit
Destruction and terror to spread,
With the hiss of its flickering serpentine tongue,
And the flare of its mantle of red.
Chief envoy of Satan, it travels so fast
On its mission devouring and dire,
That its track is a black and a cindery waste,
And the name of this demon is Fire.

It is fierce as a lion and sly as a fox,
Delighting in garrets to hide,
Or in cellars and closets to feed on the rags,
Paint brushes and paper inside.
A cigarette dropped in a curtain of lace,
A mattress stowed under the stairs,
Or a very small leak in a gasoline can
The way for its revels prepares.

The boys build a bonfire when sparks in the wind
Go sailing away through the air,
Behold! in a minute a puff and a blaze,
And the demon of Fire is there.
It reigns in the hayloft and rules the garage,
Where the pipe and the match are its friends,
And the hunter who carelessly camps in the woods
Invites it with all of its fiends.

When Mrs. O'Leary was milking her cow
That gusty October of yore,
Like the imp of the bottle it rose in a flash
From the kerosene lamp on the floor,
It darkened the lake with a blanket of smoke,
And licked at the stars in the sky,
And Chicago in ashes lay bare to the winds:
When the flame of its fury passed by.

So for safety's sake once a year let us take
A day the red demon to fight,
Let us clear out our piles of combustible trash
Till nothing is left to ignite.
Get rid of the rubbish that clutters the house,
And right here is a fact I would mention:
Far better than pounds of the very best cure
Is one little ounce of prevention.
—[Minna Irving, in Leslie's.]

Whence Khaki Came.

It appears that khaki has been in use in the British army for more than forty years. It was in use at the time of the Jowaki expedition in 1877. All troops, British and native, engaged in the Afghanistan war of 1878-1880 wore khaki. Even the shoes were tan-colored leather, sword belts and saber scabbards were tan-colored leather, helmets were covered with khaki covers and pugreases. Buttons and buckles were not polished.

Khaki is a Hindustani word meaning dusty, earthy.

[Puck:] "John," she said after dinner. "Yes, my dear."
"Is the drinking water at your office flavored with clove?"

Morris. By Mary Julia Irwin.

After the dinner there was dancing. The

"Go into the doctor's office, Morris and

"I know that you are enjoying the boys. You could not help it, Miggles. You and I were devils ourselves, once, and surely the memory of our early days ought to make you understand every boyish prank yours play. If there had been a Juvenile Court in St. Charles county on the Fourth of July, that summer you and I were 10, surely we would have been brought before the bar of justice, and probably would have been locked up in some institution. Don't you remember 'Old King Cole's' vegetable wagon? How it stood out in front of the house and while mother dickered with 'Old King' for a box of strawberries 5 cents cheaper, I said to you, 'I dare you to light a giant cracker and throw it under Old King Cole's wagon; I bet it wouldn't scare that old horse.' I can see you now, in your pink gingham dress, burned with innumerable



OFF A ROSIE FOR YOU, THESE HERE.

side ran around the three sides, and on the side next to the alley, Hugh, Morris and Tennessee sat with a can of beer as big as a coal bucket. They drank in turn, passing it around from one to the other with a great show of ceremony. Our school, for a moment, seemed desecrated. The sacred ideals upon which it was founded lay aban-

For several days their fate hung in the balance. Teacher was obdurate. She wanted them both put away in the "House of Ref." To the pleadings of the "Head of all the Truants" as the boys called the chief officer, I said, "It is Hugh that makes me so very, very sad, Mr. Martin. He was

able powder holes. Rover was barking and jumping up and down. Your green eyes were dancing with devilishness as you lighted a firecracker as thick as your arm, and threw it directly under the wagon. And now we yelled with the pure joy of badness, as the horse headed for the Missouri River, dashed zigzag from one side of the street to the other, like a fire horse answering a call, and leaving a trail of carrots, onions, turnips, strawberries and radishes in his mad escape from that giant cracker. And mother, poor little mother, after she paid Old King Cole five dollars, she broke her pig red hair brush on you and borrowed Thalia's aboe to use on me. I have never lived a Fourth of July since then without remembering; and when I read articles on juvenile crime in the magazines, I think always—Thank God, Miggles and I were



SUNDAY MORNING.

COURT

Restoration

TRUSTS KAISER.

British Premier on the Issues.

insists that the Germans Must be Satisfied with Their Own Soil.

"We are Near the Summit of Our Greatest Hope," He Declares.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P. LONDON, AUG. 4.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, representative of all nations, which met this afternoon in Queen's Hall to mark the third anniversary of the declaration of war, reiterated the aims for which the Entente Allies are fighting and insisted the only conditions under which they would consent to a suspension of hostilities with the Central Powers.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National War Aim Committee and was probably the greatest patriotic demonstration of the year. The expectation had been that the Premier's speech would be most important one.

The Marquis of Crewe, leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, was chosen to preside. He

THE WORLD'S



RUSSIAN CONVALESCENTS.

THE OUTDOOR THEATERS OF CALIFORNIA.

Sylvan Scenes. By Horatio F. Stoll.

THE outdoor theaters of California are attracting more attention every year for they are so different in character, devoted to such a variety of uses and conducted by such contrasted interests and communities that each has a personality all its own and appeals to its particular following.

Some of the theaters are intended for the members of exclusive clubs, some for the students of educational institutions, others for the general public and still others have been constructed in private gardens for the entertainment of guests only. None of them is intended for money-making purposes, although an admission fee is sometimes charged, the proceeds being devoted to further productions or meeting the lavish expenditures often found necessary to make them a success.

A number of beautiful open-air plays and pageants have already been offered this spring in our outdoor theaters and more novelties are promised for July and August, when some of the most pretentious productions will be staged.

"Jeppe on the Hill."

On May 30, about 3000 people from San Francisco and the bay cities gathered in the Mountain Theater on the slope of Tamalpais, the lofty sentinel that rises above the Golden Gate, to enjoy Ludwig Holberg's Scandinavian comedy "Jeppe on the Hill."

The story is especially suited to outdoor production and depicts the joke played on the peasant Jeppe, who made his wife miserable by a too liberal use of strong drink. Baron Nilus discovers Jeppe drunk in a bed of ferns. They dress Jeppe up in the baron's clothes, address him as "Baron," give him food and drink until he falls asleep, when he is changed into his suit of rags and then awakened, to find, as he declared, he had been on a journey to paradise.

Each year thousands of enthusiasts make the pilgrimage to this natural amphitheater,

and, after lunching in the open, enjoy the novel production offered by the Mountain Play Association. With their backs toward Tamalpais, the audience is seated on a grassy slope which overlooks the other side of the ravine. Between is a narrow stretch of level ground and to the right is a view, over the trees, of the ocean with the blue sky above. The setting is indeed inspiring.

Many of the spectators climb the steep mountainside while others board the train on the floor of Mill Valley and ride to West Point, negotiating the remainder of the distance on foot—a brisk half-hour's walk.

The first offering this year at the Stratford Nature Theater, down at Del Mar, was "Rip Van Winkle," and Mrs. Lillian Burkhardt Goldsmith is now planning to produce Percy Mackaye's "Sanctuary," which will be heard to advantage in this charming sylvan theater. The auditorium is a natural hillside, protected with eucalytus trees. It overlooks the ocean but is high enough to miss the roar of the breakers as faint sweet music.

Los Angeles Woman's Play Given.

Last year's dedicatory production, "The Coming of Love," written by Susanne Clayton Ott of the Los Angeles public library, was an exquisite example of symbolism from fairy lore, and everyone (including the late Al Hayman, for many years associated with Charles Frohman in his theatrical productions,) was delighted with the gambols of the fairies, trolls, nymphs, will-o'-the-wisps, Pan and other wood-folk as they disported in the moonlight.

Under the oaks, in Faculty Glade, Berkeley, witnessed the sixth spring pageant which they call the Parthenia. This year's spectacle dealt with "Youth's Adventures" and over 300 co-eds participated in the outdoor performances. The libretto was written by Miss Mariquita de Laguna and the music by Sarah Unna and Ruth Cornell.

In common with all the Parthenia performances by the feminine students of the

University of California, "Youth's Adventures" dealt with the period of transition when girlhood grows into womanhood. Youth in the person of Alisande leaves the wildwood to face the great world of Camelot, with its soul-ensnaring vices and golden virtues. Malice fights against her in the hideous dwarf, Malcorus le Noir; Dame Maleficia assails her with the subtler temptations of the flesh; want and ill usage are her portion; but she is proof against them all, and with the sword of character, worsts her enemies.

The performance was a delight from beginning to end and seemed like a real frolic, so little was there of self-consciousness. The young women were radiant with youth, graceful in their dances and unspoiled by too much make-up, which seems to be out of keeping with the sunshine and background supplied by Dame Nature.

This spring the first public use of the Greek theater at Pomona occurred when 1500 pupils of the public schools staged a beautiful May festival there. This summer it will be used for a performance of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" by the pupils of the High School.

Scene of Bohemian Club's Revels.

Without a doubt, the most pretentious of California's natural theaters is the Grove Theater of the Bohemian Club, whose membership is composed of San Francisco's best-known artists, writers, musicians, professional men and leaders in the business and social world. They have won fame with the fourteen grove plays that have been produced in their beautiful forest home, on the Russian River, near Monte Rio.

Last August, when the thirty-ninth annual jinks was celebrated, the theme was "Gold," the book being written by Frederick S. Myrtle, one of the star writers of the San Francisco Examiner, and the music by Dr. H. J. Stewart, the well-known composer and organist. It told a fantastic story of the discovery of gold in California and brought out

many of the historic incidents connected with San Francisco's early days.

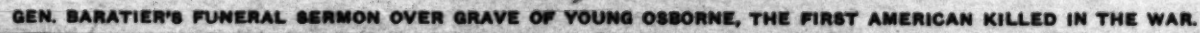
Two giant redwoods frame the verdant hillside that rises abruptly from the back of the Bohemian Grove stage. On it is a series of platforms, completely hidden by foliage, which enables the action of the play to take place at a dozen different elevations, and it is thus possible to achieve on such a vertical stage, effects impossible in an ordinary theater.

On the average stage, the lighting simply illuminates and beautifies scenery, actors and costumes. It has nothing to do with the plot development and merely emphasizes the sentiment of the scene by making the setting brighter or gloomier, as may be required. In the Bohemian Grove plays, the lighting of the forest is a different and separate episode with which Mr. Edward Duffy, master of lights, is concerned.

The closing illumination of each play is one never to be forgotten. Gradual, at first, a rosy glow appears on the far hilltop. It grows in unison with the music until, with the chorus and orchestra on the last triumphal chord, the hillside is swept with an avalanche of light and the grove play is over.

The Family Club.

The Family Club, another San Francisco institution that plays an important part in the social life of California's metropolis, and boasts of a large number of artists and really talented members, celebrates its "Flight of the Stork" each year with a jinks at its farm in the Portola Hills, down the peninsula near Redwood City. The new theater there is known as the Frank L. Mathieu Playwood, having been dedicated last September in appreciation of the valuable services Mr. Mathieu has rendered the club. He is a man of considerable experience both in amateur and professional theatricals and has also a fine sense of the subtleties of the poetic drama and of interpretive readings, which are matters of the



From the original theatrical production, a fuller programme has been developed. It includes a striking play, sometimes a burlesque on it, and a historical pageant dealing with the history of Carmel and its vicinity. In this the life of the days of the Franciscan fathers is reproduced in the very environment which saw the reality. The

The stage pictures presented were so lavish in appointment, so tasteful and sumptuous both in detail and in general effect that it was very plain that both the inception and working out of the whole scheme had been a labor of love. There were an enormous number of props, scores of beautiful costumes, wonderful rugs, vases, draperies, antique vessels and armor. In fact, so indicative was the whole affair of a large expenditure of time, work and money that one felt that Miss St. Denis had been worked up to a high degree of artistic enthusiasm and in the matter of expense had not taken into consideration the question of cost. And it must be remembered that the

Almost since the beginning of Pomona College, class day exercises and the senior play have been given out of doors. Formerly an amphitheater for this purpose was prepared in a natural park near by (now a part of the college campus,) by terracing a gentle slope leading down to a bit of level ground.

California also boasts several distinctive garden terrace theaters, the most attractive being perhaps the one to be found in the private grounds of Henry E. Bothin at balmy Montecito. The amphitheater, where the audience is seated, is surrounded by a tall cypress hedge. A sloping terrace leads to the grassy stage and side boxes while the towering Coast Range Mountains serve as an effective background. Playing fountains and flower-filled urns ornament the stage, which has served as a striking location for scenes in the successful photoplays "Faith" and "Purity." From time to time, this dainty open-air playhouse has been used for charity affairs but never for public purposes.